The Courier-Journal.

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PEACE RUMORS.

England Makes an Offer of Direct Intervention.

Austria and Italy Seconding the Motion.

A Restoration of the Empire to be the Main Condition.

Eugenie in Conference with the British Government.

Another Sortie from Paris on Saturday.

Heavy Fighting Reported in the Vosges.

Four New French Armies to be Formed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PEACE RUMORS.

England, Austria and Italy to Intervene.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice, also that Lord Lyons and Lord Loftus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

Austria's Response to England.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Austrian Government, in responding to the representations from England, urgently advocates an armistice at Tours and Versailles. The Vienna Free Press, in an able leader, denounces the war as intolerable, and invokes the determined intervention of the powers. It declares that the moment is opportune for a compromise, and England should take the initiative and conduct negotiations in behalf of a cause which has become that of the civilized world.

Hopes Entertained at Tours.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—It is understood that Friday last England submitted here and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

The Tours Government Eager.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—Great hopes of peace are excited by the intervention of England for an armistice. It is understood that the Government here is eager for peace on almost any terms.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—The Constitutionnel prints a report of the mediation of England, and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that, as soon as the armistice is concluded, elections for the Constituent Assembly will be ordered.

[Herald's Special.]

More Rumors Regarding Bazaine.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There are rumors that an agreement has been concluded at the Prussian headquarters with Gen. Boyer, the messenger of Bazaine, under which the Marshal is to march to Paris and declare for Napoleon the Fourth.

An Extraordinary Story.

[Cable to the World.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Empress Eugenie is in London holding a conference with Lord Granville. Negotiations very favorable for peace are progressing. England asks for an armistice, not for the purpose of electing a constituent assembly, but for a restoration of the Empire, Eugenie to re-enter France and Bazaine leave Metz to protect her, restore order and make peace. Trochu approves the plan.

Actions of the English Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The Independence Belge has the following special dispatch from London: "After the Cabinet Council held Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence, with a view to bringing about an opening for an armistice between Prussia and France until the election of the French Constituent Assembly. The answers received from the ambassadors indicate an early suppression of hostilities."

Conditions of the Peace.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Gladstone and Granville spent the whole of to-day in consultation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Italian ambassadors and Gen. Boyer. The latter had an interview with Conti, Napoleon's secretary, at Mons, and subsequently one with the Empress at Chiselhurst.

It is reported the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Bismarck upon a project of peace which includes the dismantling of fortresses in Eastern France, and indemnity by France to Germans of six thousand millions of francs in cattle, horses, grain, wine and corn.

No cession of territory is to be made unless the people of Alsace, upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany. Bazaine is to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. It is added that the solution depends absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the condition introduced into the proposed arrangement by the great powers that the cession of Alsace must be determined by its people. The powers insist on this and it is even rumored that if Germany objects to it they will intervene by force to compel the Prussians to withdraw her armies from France.

The Reports Confirmed.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The telegrams from Tours and Vienna announcing a proposal by England of an armistice, are substantially true. I have the highest authority for saying that the British Government concluded last week that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical and felt it their duty to try something. They have urged an armistice by making common representations to Prussia and France, and asking the other powers to join them in an effort to bring it about. The armistice is intended to allow the convocation of the French Assembly. It is understood that Bismarck favors such a convocation, but insists that the armistice must involve some practicable basis of peace. While the overtures of Great Britain have not been unfavorably received at both Tours and Versailles the British Government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance, that the present effort may produce suspension of hostilities.

The Metz Negotiations a Hoax.

A special at Ostend sends word that there is no truth in the peace negotiations reported going on between Bazaine, the Emperor and the Prussian Government.

FROM ENGLAND.

German Deserters Come into Paris.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Paris letter of the 18th says: On the 16th two hundred and thirty Polish deserters escaped from the German lines, capturing their officers, and came into the French lines, near Meudon. They reported the 5th corps, to which they belonged, as greatly demoralized by the defeats it suffered at Bouglial and Bagneaux, and the general condition of the camps at Versailles as deplorable, the troops suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood.

The French Masons.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Paris King William and the Crown Prince were expelled from the order.

The Americans in Paris.

Permission has been obtained by Washburne for one hundred Americans to leave. More than three hundred would still remain, among them Col. Hoffman, Secretary of the legation.

Saved from St. Cloud.

The marble bust of Napoleon the First, the golden cross from the chapel and a part of the imperial library were saved from St. Cloud, and are in custody of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at Brussels to-day, on his way to Rome. He will return to the Prussian army when operations become more active.

Another Sortie from Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some hours fighting, drove the French back, taking one hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the besiegers was small and was caused by the bursting of a bomb in the midst of a battalion.

Greek merchants at Marseilles send heavy orders to Levant for grain, to be delivered in January.

The gunboat Dryade leaves Toulon immediately for the Antilles, taking out 600 marine infantry.

The Germans took 6,000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans.

The Prussian Conditions.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—General Voodertame, commanding the German troops on the Loire, has issued a proclamation declaring that the main condition of peace is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

In the Vicinity of Orleans.

The Prussians have taken all the clothing from the shops and wine from the cellars in Orleans.

Bishop Dupanloup forbids the ringing of church bells.

Heavy artillery is posted on the quays. Permits to cross the river are reluctantly granted.

The invaders are sweeping the valley of the Loire of cattle, which are sent to the forces around Paris.

New French Armies.

The following new military divisions have been formed in France:

Division of the North—Gen. Bourbaki commanding; headquarters at Lille.

Division of the West—Gen. Fiereu commanding, headquarters at Maus.

Division of the Center—Gen. Palhess commanding; headquarters at Bruges.

Division of the East—Gen. Cambriens commanding; headquarters at Besancon.

The assizes are to be opened on November 3d.

Administrative councils are established in twenty-two military districts into which France is subdivided, [illegible] who will have sole charge of raising and organizing troops.

The Rumors from Metz.

Rumors of the revolution in Metz, proclamation of the Republic and the assassination of Bazaine are pronounced without the slightest foundation in fact.

FROM FRANCE.

An Important Action.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—An important action is reported in the forest of Helourt. The French scouts belonging to the Ardeche battalion and the franc-tireurs of Caen behaved with much gallantry. The Prussian force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, was repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed. Our casualties are severe. The commander of the troops is among the wounded.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 22.—Deferring to popular desire, Esquires continues to act as Prefect of Marseilles. The order of expulsion of the Jesuits from the city is not revoked.

Heavy Fighting in the Vosges.

BESANCON, Oct. 22.—There was heavy fighting to-day between Morez and Cuiscan, from 9 in the morning till night. The result is not known. It is reported that the Zouaves and troops of the Vosges distinguished themselves by vigorous bayonet charges.

The Franc-Tireurs and the Uhlans.

MONTARIS, Oct. 22—Evening.—Yesterday there was engagement near Fontainebleau. The Franc-Tireurs killed forty Uhlans and captured a number of horses.

Cannonading in the Direction of Paris.

All day yesterday constant cannonading in the direction of Paris was noticed.

Bourbaki to Amiens.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—The Moniteur announces to-day that Bourbaki, with 20,000 men, is going to Amiens.

Large reinforcements have arrived from the South, and marine infantry and gunners are coming here from Toulon.

The National Guards at Lyons are daily drilling and exercising.

Large numbers of troops will be stationed in the intrenched camps near this city. All will be armed with chassepots, and thoroughly drilled.

The War Department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions. The citizens of Tours have also been warned to provide themselves with plentiful supplies of the necessaries of life.

The Situation at Paris.

The Minister of War has a dispatch from Paris to the 18th, reporting that sorties continue frequently. The enemy suffers heavy from them, and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians, thus harrassed, are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.

French Promises.

The journals contain the following note: "Inspired by Government we may affirm that the Government in no case will accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. Invasion has not prevented organization for defense of the country on a formidable scale. We have at diverse points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops, well armed and equipped and ready to move at a given moment and will soon appear. In corroboration of the above it may be stated on the best authority that two armies ably commanded and composed of excellent troops are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given, but events will soon prove the truth of these statements."

The Army of the West.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—Keratry started to-day for Brittany to assume command of the forces of the West.

A number of Uhlans were arrested at Beaugency in the disguise of peasants.

The Papal Nuncio.

It is understood the Papal nuncio was detained four days at Versailles and was treated with extreme courtesy by the Prussians but not allowed to come here immediately from Paris.

The administration of the Bank of France is now at Bordeaux, where it is expected to remain till the close of the war.

The Moniteur continues to publish official decrees providing for the rapid development of the military forces of France.

Response of the National Guards.

Paris advices of the 18th show that over one hundred thousand National Guards responded to Trochu's order of the day demanding volunteers for sorties.

The military authorities have begun shooting peasants who give information to the enemy. Two were shot at Ducrat yesterday.

The Orleans Armies.

Official intelligence is at hand that the Prussians entered Nangis and Montearo, and that they have disappeared from Meaung and Beaugency.

Another Balloon from Paris.

ZEUS, Oct. 23.—The balloon which left Paris yesterday landed safely between Lagny and Meaux, but quite near the Prussian lines. The balloon, when at the height of 2,000 metres, was struck with the new projectile now in use by the Prussians.

Ducrat's Answer.

The official journal of Paris has published the answer of Gen. Ducrat to the Prussian charge that he broke his parole. The General says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign the capitulation or give parole.

The official journal of the 19th relates the destruction of several more Prussian batteries lately erected. The fire of the forts has dismantled Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

The Old Women and Children.

ROUEN, Sunday night.—At Joey, in the Department of Eure, the old men, women, and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place. Numbers were killed on both sides and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors. Cardinal Bonnechos to-day read from the pulpit a protest against the invasion of Rome.

FROM GERMANY.

Thiers' Proposed Visit to the King.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Cross Gazette, referring to the rumor that Thiers proposes to visit the King of Prussia at Versailles, expresses the opinion that his mission will be fruitless.

Wilhelmshohe.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Gallifet has arrived at Wilhelmshohe.

The health of the Emperor is improving.

M. Benninger has been summoned to Versailles.

All Quiet Around Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 22, VIA BERLIN.—Gen. Willick has occupied Coarires.

All quiet around Paris.

French deserters from Metz come over the lines in large numbers.

FROM ITALY.

Garibaldi's Army in the Vosges.

GENOA, Oct. 23.—A letter from Vosges in the Movimento newspaper says Garibaldi has arranged his command. The First brigade, under General Bosal, contains one regiment of Mobile Guards, one battalion of Franc-tireurs, and a large number of Englishmen and Spaniards, commanded by Orense. The second brigade, under Colonel Murray, is nearly all French. The Third brigade, under Menotti Garibaldi, is made up of one regiment of Mobiles, three battalions of Italians, and one battalion of natives of Nice. A company of engineers is attached to each battalion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The People of Luxembourg.

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 23.—Prince Henry of Orange arrived here yesterday, and had an enthusiastic reception. Troops paraded, and an address was presented to the Prince, who replied by assuring the people that the neutrality of Luxembourg was secure. The demonstration was evidently intended as a protest against rumors that the people of the Grand Duchy desire to join the German Confederation.

Troops for China.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Bombay announces that troops are leaving Madras for China.

Greece and Turkey.

It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece against the encroachments of the Western powers.

The Wurtemburg Diet Dissolved.

STUTTGARDT, Oct. 23.—In the lower house of the Diet, yesterday, Minister Von Scheulern made the following statement: "The Government is satisfied it is following the right path to attain to the objects now within reach, and envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of those objects. But to admit of their attainment the assent of the Legislature is required, and the necessary modification of the constitution must be submitted to a new Diet fresh from the people."

A decree dissolving the Diet was then read.

WASHINGTON.

The Misfortune of Morton's Selection for the English Mission.

A Cool Strategem to Keep a Democrat Out of His Seat.

Three Hundred Army Officers to be Retired.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Senator Morton telegraphs that he will be here to-morrow. It is stated that the question of his acceptance of the mission to England will be open until after the Democratic Indiana Legislature meets and adjourns. It convenes on the 2d of January, and its session is limited with full pay to members for six weeks. After that time it can continue only on half pay. As its sessions are biennial it is declared that it will be in no position after March next to elect a Senator, thus leaving the Governor to appoint a Republican should Morton then retire from the Senate to go to England.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

The new Army Retiring Board meets this week, with General Hancock President, to examine the records of officers with a view to recommend the muster out of a number of officers sufficient to meet the requirements of the act reducing the army. A hundred cases are awaiting a hearing and several hundred will be brought before the board. According to the quota required by the law, nearly three hundred officers will be mustered out of the service.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO ARMS SOLD TO THE FRENCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—S. Wolf, Esq., of this city, who has looked into the matter, replies to a letter from a friend that the President, Secretaries of War and Treasury authorize the statement that no arms have been knowingly sold to agents of France, or to American citizens acting there or; that the sales are not of recent date, though several have been made since the close of our war; that several hundred thousand were sold to the Turkish Government before the German war; that the export of arms cannot be denied to private American citizens; that no partiality has been shown, and the Government has no knowledge where these arms are going beyond the sale to private citizens. It is stated that the recent sale of four hundred thousand guns was postponed three days, at the request of the German Consul-General at New York, to give a German house an equal chance for their purchase. The arms were sold in strict conformity with the President's neutrality proclamation.

FREE MAIL MATTER.

An elaborate statement of the amount of free matter passing through the mails is being prepared by Gen. Terrill.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League meets in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

A Denial that the City will be Garrisoned on Election Day—The Cuban League Examining Candidates for Congress—Fisk and Gould in Court—The Yale Races, etc., etc.

ELECTION DAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Colonel McKeever, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, states that there is no foundation for the assertion that the city will be filled with troops for use on election day. The troops now garrisoning the forts are, as they have been for two or three years, about six hundred, and will not be increased.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE

has issued a circular to the candidates for Congress throughout the country, requesting their views on the Cuban question, and desiring to know if they will use their influence for the cause if elected.

THE ERIE MEN.

James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould appeared yesterday in the Paterson Courts, pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempting to destroy business of the local express companies, and gave bail to appear in December. A motion for a new suit in one of the cases against the Erie road for alleged illegal freight charges was refused.

THE YALE RACES.

The fall races at Yale College yesterday on Lake Saltonstall, double scull, two-mile race, was won by Messrs. Jelly and Curtis, of the senior class, in 16:55. In the shell race, the sophomores beat the scientifics, making three miles in 22:44½. Single scull race, two miles, was won by W. P. Hall, of the Junior class, in 17:24¼. Barge race, two miles: freshmen beat the sophomores five seconds by time allowance for weight of boats.

NEW ORLEANS.

A British Steamer Stranded—Population of the State—Yellow Fever—Removal of the Galveston Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Capt. Potter's bark Alaska, from Havana, reports that the British steamship Saphire stranded on the Florida reef. A total loss. All the hands were saved.

The American brig Francis Nolen, in port at Havana, is dismasted.

The total population of the State of Louisiana is 717,026, an increase since 1860 of over 8,000.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were eleven.

The Galveston authorities have removed the quarantine against New Orleans, and intercourse by rail and steamers has been resumed.

Cincinnati's Elephant.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—At a meeting of the committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday evening, a general interchange of opinion in regard to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge took place. A resolution declaring in favor of bridging the Ohio, but asserting their belief that it can be done without materially obstructing navigation, and that Congress should permit only this character of bridges to be built, was adopted unanimously. They also declared their conviction that the bridge now in process of construction between Newport and Cincinnati will not only materially obstruct but will also largely destroy navigation of the river, and its construction should be prevented without delay.

A resolution was finally adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to request the Secretary of War to immediately appoint a commission of United States engineers to examine and report on this bridge, whether or not its completion as at present proposed will not materially obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river. John D. Minor and Captain Kyle were appointed said committee.

A committee was also appointed to wait on the bridge company and ask them if they will not modify their plan.

Election Returns.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—No official returns of the election last week can be obtained before Wednesday. Unofficial returns, believed to be trustworthy, indicate the re-election of Governor Scott by a largely reduced majority. Elliott, colored Republican, is probably elected to Congress from the Third district. Rainy, colored Republican, certainly succeeds Whittemore from the First district. In the Second district the contest between Bowen and DeLarge is still doubtful. In the Fourth district McKissick, Reform candidate, is probably elected. The Reformers elect about one-third of the Legislature.

The Locomotive Engineers.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.—The International Division of the Locomotive Brotherhood have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles Wilson, G. C. E.; C. H. Sherman, F. G. E.; R. Pearson, S. G. E.; Charles Fellows, T. G. A. E.; P. M. Arthur, S. G. A. E.; J. A. Adcock, T. G. A. E.; J. C. Fischer, G. G.; J. Roy, G. C.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

New Orleans the New York of the South—The Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship-Canal—River Transportation the Cheapest—No Railroad Like the Mississippi.

IMMENSE PROSPECTS.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

At a point ten miles below New Orleans, and one hundred and twenty above Southwest Pass, Lake Borgne approaches within six miles, and, by means of a deep bayou, within three miles of the Mississippi. Lake Borgne is the western prolongation of Mississippi Sound. Both of them contain ten feet of water at ordinary low tide, and about twelve feet with a full tide. Into or near the Mississippi Sound empty the Pearl, Pascagoula, Alabama, Tombigbee, Chattahoochee, Flint, and many smaller rivers, affording an aggregate of at least seven thousand miles of navigable water. The Pascagoula alone affords thirteen hundred miles of river navigation, now made available by the ship-canal through the shell-reef at its mouth.

Cut this narrow isthmus between Lake Borgne and the Mississippi and all these rivers become virtually tributaries to the Mississippi. These seven thousand miles of inland navigation would thereby be added to the sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-four of the Mississippi, or of twice that number when steamers shall be able to run from the Mississippi out upon the great lakes and into the Red river of the North. This is the object of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, more generally called the Lake Borgne Canal. The work of excavation began in April, 1869.

The canal, when completed, will be seven miles long, one hundred and twenty feet wide, with a depth of ten feet at ordinary low tide in Lake Borgne. This would admit at high tide—there is but one tide per day in the gulf—vessels drawing about twelve feet of water. No greater depth can be obtained in Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound. The lock will be three hundred and twenty feet long, eighty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep, i. e., about one hundred feet longer and twenty-five wider than the famous lock at Sault Ste. Marie between Lakes Huron and Superior, and only twenty feet narrower than the largest docks of Liverpool and Havre. The lock will rest on a foundation of three thousand piles, and requires for its construction two and a half million feet of timber. The lock-pit now being excavated will be five hundred and twenty feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet wide. The work, involving the removal of seventy thousand cubic yards of earth, is done entirely by dredges and derricks.

Beginning at the lower or lake end of the canal, Bayou Dupres has been widened, deepened and straightened for a distance of four miles, so as to form a canal at least one hundred and twenty feet wide and twelve feet deep. One dredge is now excavating the bar at the mouth of the bayou. Eight other machines are scattered along the three miles of excavation from the head of the bayou to the Mississippi. The longest reach to be opened is now less than nine thousand feet. At the present rate of progress, a canal about fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep will be completed up to the bank of the river, and opened for navigation in November of this year. The completion of the lock, the widening of the first cut, and the opening of the canal into the river—the last of which can be done only when the lock is finished—will require in addition some three months.

By an act of the Louisiana Legislature, approved in March, 1869, the State aids the canal to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars in bonds, to be issued at various stages of the work. This will be the first important public improvement completed in the State under the new regime. The press and people, not only of Louisiana, but of the whole Mississippi Valley, have taken a deep interest in the canal. It is becoming very popular, and an immense business awaits its completion. The company has been notified by the owners of the principal steamer lines running to the gulf, Florida, and West Indian ports, that they will avail themselves of the canal as soon as it is completed.

At the high stage of water in the Mississippi, the river surface is about thirteen feet above the level of Lake Borgne; at extreme low water in the Mississippi the difference is scarcely more than six inches. Half a mile back from the levee, the surface of the ground is about nine and a half feet below the high-water surface of the river; at the distance of one mile, ten and a half feet. From that point it continues almost a perfect level to the lake shore, where the marsh or prairie is about two feet above the lake surface. The plantation field extends back a mile from the river. The land must have been cleared nearly a century and a half ago, as, according to the parish records, the grants which now form Philipon plantation—extending from the river to the lake, and containing about thirteen thousand acres of land—were made by the French Government in 1723-'24, with subsequent concessions in the rear during the Spanish domination.

Back of the plantation field through which the canal runs, for two miles on the line of the work, is a dense cypress swamp, with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of palmetto and other semi-tropical plants. From the head of Bayou Dupres to Lake Borgne, extends that remarkable prairie, or marsh, which everywhere skirts the shore of the delta of the Mississippi, and is the formation by means of which mainly the delta slowly projects itself out into the Gulf of Mexico. It is composed almost entirely of decayed vegetable matter—is, in other words, an immense peat-bog, overgrown with tall grass and rushes in the summer. Could this peat-bog, several miles in width, and several hundred miles in length—the slow formation of which, mainly from decayed grasses and plants, with light sediment from the river, must have required many thousands of years—be covered with a stratum of earth or successive strata, we should have, in some remote age, a bed of lignite, then a layer of coal.

The whole world probably does not furnish a better location to study the way in which the ancient coal-beds were formed than this semi-tropical region at the mouth of the Mississippi. One can see going on before his eyes the very processes by means of which the delta of the Mississippi and that great alluvial plain which reaches up to Cairo, embracing altogether some thirty thousand square miles of territory, have been gradually formed.

The solitary surroundings—no one would suppose himself to be within twenty miles of the great city of New Orleans—carry the thoughts back to the remote ages of the world. Now and then one catches in the bayou the gleam of a gar-pike, the Lepidosteus of naturalists, a cuirassed monster whose race has entirely disappeared in the Old World, and which has descended from those early geological ages when a plated armor was necessary to protect the ganoid from the attacks of the ichthyosaurus and kindred monsters, and the still more terrible convulsions of the natural world. Venerable live-oaks are scattered along the bayou, while on the shore of Lake Borgne are shell-banks literally miles in length, and containing almost inexhaustible supplies of the shells now used in making roads in the vicinity of New Orleans. The presence of broken pieces of pottery, of crude stone implements, and of the bones of small animals, as also the traces of fires in the calcined shells, indicate beyond question that these shell-heaps, like the kitchen offal-heaps of Scandinavia, are of artificial origin. But what periods of time and swarms of population must have been required for their slow formation! The bayou is almost alive with alligators, it being possible in sunny weather to count a hundred of the saurians in a single passage over the line of the canal. They are very tame, and after meal-times swarm around the dredges to pick up the refuse thrown over. The aligator is obliged to raise his head out of the water in order to masticate its food. One monster, at least twenty feet in length, occasionally shows himself in Bayou Dupres.

The improvements in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, the completion of a direct and almost air-line railroad to New York by the building of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga road, and its extension to Texas, and ultimately to the Pacific, only thirteen hundred and sixty miles from New Orleans, the opening of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad, with a branch to Shreveport, to connect with the Southern Pacific, all of which projects are now in process of execution, will make New Orleans the New York of the South, and secure to her soon a million of inhabitants. Her lines of steamships already run to the Florida and Texas ports, to Havana, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen. But a few more years and she will have regular lines to Southern Europe, Asia, Rio Janeiro, La Guayra, Chagres, and other West Indian, Central and South American ports.

The total value of the products from the interior received at New Orleans during the year ending September 1, 1869, amounted to $107,559,658, transported mainly on the fleets of steamboats and barges navigating the Mississippi. During the ten years ending with 1861, the value of the products which reached the seaboard via the Mississippi river was $857,658,164—almost double the value of those floated down the Hudson. During the last eleven months, the receipts of cotton at New Orleans have reached 1,137,000 bales, against 788,605 in the previous business year, and about forty-two per cent. of the entire crop. Among other items, during the last year, were 28,036 hogsheads and 41,271 boxes of tobacco, 545,794 sacks of cotton seed, 1,330,230 sacks of shelled corn, and 1,276,921 barrels of flour.

New Orleans is also the natural market for Mississippi, Alabama, Southwestern Georgia, and Western Florida. She has received 67,443 bales of cotton in a single year via the Mississippi Sound. During the last year, some [illegible] feet of lumber, 300,000 barrels of charcoal, 35,000 barrels of oysters, and 25,000 barrels of rosin, were brought in on the two canals in the rear of the city—saying nothing of wood, bricks, sand and shingles.

These four States comprise a region larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and are constantly increasing in commerce, wealth and population. They look to the West for supplies of provisions, furniture and machinery. They would be glad to furnish not only cotton and naval stores, but also supplies of lumber. Their wonderful mines of iron and coal are yet undeveloped. The cost of transporting heavy and bulky products across the city of New Orleans, between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, amounts, however, almost to a prohibition.

Enormous as are these figures, they are small compared with what the future may bring forth. To the 1,250,000 square miles drained by the Mississippi, whose products would naturally seek a market at New Orleans, should be added 500,000 square miles of grain-producing territory on the Red river of the North. The seventeen States and Territories bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries have already a population of 18,000,000 souls. In 1900 it will number, at the present rate of increase, 120,000,000.

The inland navigation of this region has not kept pace with the growth of population and the development of the country. It is estimated that in the year 1860 these seventeen States yielded 32,991,423 tons of agricultural products. Of this, at least 18,000,000 tons were surplus products, which should have been carried away, while in reality but 5,000,000 tons were sent to market. At the present decennial rate of increase the export will in 1880 reach 15,000,009 tons. How can this vast tonnage be sent to market, except by the Mississippi river? It is fair to estimate that but little of the wheat raised west of the Mississippi will hereafter reach the seaboard by rail.

It is cheaper to float the heavy and bulky products of the West down stream to market than to transport them up-hill by rail. By virtue of this simple proposition, New Orleans claims the commerce of the Mississippi valley, especially the grain trade. The great commercial cities of our country are rivals for that immense and constantly increasing commerce. To gain it, New York, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati have covered the whole northern part of the great valley with a network of railroads.

For a time it seemed as if the freight-car was to replace the steamboat, the barge, the flatboat. But experience has demonstrated that water, and especially river navigation, affords greater advantages to a greater number of people, at lower rates, and with greater tonnage capacity, than any kind of land transportation. It costs but three mills per ton per mile to transport freight on such rivers as the Mississippi and Ohio. The cost by the Erie canal is five mills per mile, by railroad fifteen mills.

Trade, like water, will flow in the lowest channel. Establish the fact that grain can be carried a cent per bushel cheaper by one route than by another, and, all other things being equal, the cheaper route will get the business.

A steam tug can safely take down the Mississippi four barges loaded with 200,000 bushels of wheat. It would require six hundred cars and at least thirty locomotives to transport the same quantity of grain by rail. Wheat can now be carried from St. Paul to New York, via New Orleans, at a saving of about six days in time and fourteen cents per bushel over every other route. The saving from St. Paul to Liverpool is eighteen days in time and twenty-two cents freight per bushel. The New Orleans elevator has a capacity of 750,000 bushels. The Mississippi route is open the entire year. The New York route is closed several months by ice. The opening of the proposed canal will considerably shorten the time and lessen the cost via the Mississippi route.

The barge business is, indeed, fast revolutionizing freight transportation upon the Mississippi. The barges are managed just like freight cars—dropped here and there for loading or discharging, as occasion may require. The tug does all the work. It carries fuel for the entire route. It makes no long stops. By economizing time it almost equals the speed of the steamboat. A very few men manage a whole fleet. The rate of insurance should be much lower than on steamboats; the danger of accident is less. These enormous carriers transport grain from St. Louis to New Orleans for the trifle of ten cents per bushel. They carry immigrants back for three dollars, with all the baggage they choose to take. Coal is now carried from the Kanawha Valley to New York via the Mississippi river, with profit to the miner and shipper.

Freight transportation on the Mississippi by means of barges is exempt from many difficulties which beset railroad transportation. Although it is estimated that a double-track railroad could be so operated as to transport 45,000,000 tons of freight per year, still no railroad in this country has ever exceeded 5,000,000 tons. On a river like the Mississippi there is practically no limit to transportation. The average dead weight transported on a railroad is much greater than on rivers. Except on through lines, there is but little competition on railroads. The river is a liquid and moving highway for all, costing nothing, while the first and generally enormous cost of railroads is so much sunk capital. The bonded debt of all the railroads in the United States would nearly represent their value. The relative cost of transportation by river and rail is as one to five.

Many and great as are the natural advantages of New Orleans, still she cannot rely on them alone. They must be improved by artificial means. In the rear of the city are two canals, furnishing six feet depth of water, terminating in Lake Pontchartrain, and with their heads or basins nearly a mile back from the Mississippi. By means of these canals and the Pontchartrain railroad, also some six miles in length, and connecting with lines of steamers—all of which routes involve the frequent and expensive hauling of shipments—New Orleans carries on her extensive commerce with the lake and gulf ports east of the Mississippi. The receipts of the Pontchartrain railroad in 1867, from passengers and freight, were $158,877 38. During the last year the freights, consisting largely of Western produce, have averaged 1,000 tons per day. The steamboats and sailing vessels running into the canals have also done a large business, in addition to the transportation of lumber, brick, shell, etc. The cost of drayage upon all these trans-shipments exceeds the receipts of the canals and railroad together.

The opening of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal, below the city, so that vessels plying on the Mississippi sound and the Gulf can come directly into the river, and up to the front instead of the rear of the city, will not only save this costly transhipment—at least one dollar per ton—and the damage to goods therefrom—now a great burden to commerce, and an impediment to the growth of New Orleans—but also save several miles in distance. After the completion of the canal, steamboats and barges can be loaded at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, or any other shipping point on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and be unloaded at Mobile, or on any of the numerous rivers emptying into the gulf east of the Mississippi.

A second obstacle in the way of the prosperity of New Orleans is the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. The millions of people living on the banks of the great river and its tributaries demand that this important outlet for their grain and other products shall in some way be kept open. Although the National Government has assumed the responsibility, and made liberal appropriations, still the difficult problem has thus far baffled engineering skill. It is the opinion of many engineers that the magnitude of the river, and the enormous deposit at the bar, render it impossible to keep open a channel to the depth of twenty feet.

Ship-Island Harbor—the only available harbor near the mouth of the Mississippi for vessels of deep draught—is only sixty-five miles from New Orleans by the route of the proposed canal, while the distance to the gulf by the Southwest Pass is one hundred and thirty miles. Ship-Island Harbor is well protected, furnishes a depth of twenty-three feet of water, is large enough for fifteen hundred sail of ships, and lies in the direct line of trade between New Orleans and the West Indies, the North, and Europe. As the proposed canal will be the shortest, safest, cheapest, and, in fact, only practicable water connection between the Mississippi and the deep water of the gulf at Ship-Island Harbor, it is believed that it will, although affording but twelve feet depth of water, furnish the best outlet to flank the bar of the Mississippi.

The third disadvantage of New Orleans is the distance of one hundred and thirty miles from Southwest Pass. The cost of towage upon sailing vessels up and down is $1 75 per ton. This, with the exorbitant port charges, makes New Orleans the most expensive port in the world, with the exception, possibly, of Calcutta and London. Shippers say that, when they can find no other destination for their vessels, they send them to New Orleans.

The proposed ship canal would serve as a cut-off for all vessels drawing less than from ten to twelve feet of water, saving one hundred miles' river towage. Vessels of that dimension could then sail within twenty miles of New Orleans. Some of the brigs and nearly all the schooners would avail themselves of the cheaper route. It now costs a schooner of 500 tons $875 to be towed up and down the river, to say nothing of the time lost. The light-draught steamships plying to the Florida ports and the West Indies would also use the canal. From Key West and Havana there would be an actual saving in distance by the Lake-Borgne route. Sailing vessels have sometimes to wait several days at the Balize in order to make up "a tow." It requires some forty-eight hours to ascend the rapid current of the river.

Notwithstanding the cost of transhipment at New Orleans, as many as 25,000 bales of cotton per year have been lightered from New Orleans to Mobile bay. On the completion of the canal it is believed that cotton can be put on board at Ship Island harbor at less expense than the cost of towage up and down the river, and the heavy port-charges of New Orleans.

The shipment of grain in bulk from New Orleans through the Southwest Pass (i. e., the outlay at New Orleans and on the river) costs from six to eight cents per bushel. When the canal is completed, grain can be lightered from the New Orleans elevator to ships drawing twenty-three feet of water in Ship-Island Harbor, for three cents per bushel. Or, if it be preferred, the barges bringing the grain down the Mississippi can be towed directly alongside the ships and delivered at a cost of about one and a half cents per bushel from New Orleans. The saving of from three to six cents per bushel on the millions of bushels of grain to be exported by the Mississippi route is a matter of vast importance to grain-growers of the Mississippi Valley.

Lake Borgne and the Mississippi sound are navigable by ordinary steamboats and barges. A committee from St. Louis, including the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Grain Association, recently examined the route of the proposed canal, with special reference to its use for the shipment of grain in bulk to the North and to Europe, and concluded, without hesitation, that the transfer could be made in Ship-Island Harbor with perfect safety. There is no reason why cargoes of railroad iron, immigrants, and merchandise, should not be transferred to barges in Ship-Island harbor and ships be there freighted with grain, provisions, cotton and lumber.

Nor would this injure New Orleans any more than the fact that most of the grain shipped in bulk from New York is transferred, not at the wharf, but miles away, by means of floating elevators. Commerce consists in exchange of values. New Orleans must, after all, be the great central point. She should strive, however, to increase the volume of trade rather than to gather the largest possible profit from a restricted traffic. The greatest good to the greatest number will in the end be most profitable. Chicago was the first city in the country to adopt the motto that "through freights are better than no freights at all." That idea has made her great in numbers and opulent in wealth.

A fourth obstacle in the way of the commerce of New Orleans is the want of return-freights for steamboats and barges running up the Mississippi, and for outward-bound ships. The coffee, sugar, merchandise, and tropical fruits sent up the river do not employ one-fourth the tonnage now engaged in bringing down Western produce. As the grain-trade in bulk increases, this disparity will become still greater. To supply this deficiency, to make barge-transportation a complete success, we should have loads of immigrants from Europe, cattle from Texas, lumber from the inexhaustible pine-forests adjacent to New Orleans, and especially the rich products of the West Indies, and Central and South American countries. It is to be hoped that the attention of our national legislators may soon be turned to the productive regions at our very doors, whose political existence depends largely on our sympathy or forbearance, and yet whose commerce by means of discriminating tariffs is confined mainly to the Old World.

New Orleans imported from Brazil last year only 110,581 sacks of coffee, considerably less than one-tenth of the total amount received in the whole country. We ought to import two-thirds of it by way of New Orleans. We could do so were we in a position to furnish the return freights of lumber which Brazil now gets from Maine and Norway. In the West Indies, Mexico and Central American regions our lumber is in constant demand. There is scarcely a limit to the demand for our squared pine timber in Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy. Cotton and sugar furnish freights only for certain seasons of the year. The same will in a measure be true of grain. But lumber is durable and is always in demand. Could it be floated directly into the Mississippi, so as to be loaded upon ships, or loaded at the mills on empty grain-barges, who can estimate the quantity that would be required for the Mississippi Valley, for the West Indies, Brazil and Europe? The proposed ship canal between the Mississippi and Lake Borgne will enable all this to be done; for at the very doors of New Orleans, in Louisiana and Mississippi, are by far the finest pine forests in the Union. The Pascagoula river alone affords thirteen hundred miles of navigable water, and its banks are everywhere lined with inexhaustible forests. Cargoes of lumber can be loaded at any of the twenty mills near the mouth of the river at from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand. The mouth of the Pascagoula is only one hundred miles from New Orleans. That immense region has just been opened to commerce by the completion of the Pascagoula ship canal through the shell reef at the mouth of the river.

SUMMARY OF THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

1. It will shorten the distance by water from New Orleans to the Gulf ports east of the Mississippi some fifteen miles.
2. It will furnish five feet greater depth of water than the Lake Pontchartrain route or any canal terminating in Lake Pontchartrain.
3. It will bring the shipments from Lower Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida directly to the levee of New Orleans.
4. It will save transhipment of through freights, the cartage and frequent handling of which now cost several hundred thousand dollars per year.
5. It will make of New Orleans the great lumber mart of the South.
6. It will enable sea going vessels, drawing from ten to twelve feet of water, to sail to within twenty miles of New Orleans, thereby saving upon all such craft the greater part of the present cost of towage.
7. It will shorten by about sixty miles the distance by direct water navigation from New Frleans to the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico.
8. It will go far toward satisfying the demand of the Great West for the shortest, safest, quickest, and cheapest outlet for her grain, provisions, and manufactured products.

THE DEAD LION.

Another Cincinnati Paper Points a Moral and Adorns a Tale.

A REMARKABLE OBITUARY.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

Robert Edmund Lee, who died at Lexington, Va., Thursday, at the age of 63 years, was the inheritor of an honored name, and the possessor of talent, which, if wisely exercised, would have given him an enviable fame. Posterity will reward him, but it will award him no place among the benefactors of the public, or the well-deserving of his country. To whom much is given, of him much will be required.

Richard Henry Lee was one of the noblest champions of American independence in the Continental Congress, and before the people of his own State. His cousin Henry, popularly known as "Light Horse Harry," was as zealous and able in the field as was his relative in the forum. Such were the examples from which the subject of our remarks should have derived his principles of action. They taught him the lesson that no sacrifice was too great to insure freedom and nationality. Educated at college, and afterwards at West Point, whence he was graduated with the second honors of his class in 1829, young Lee entered the engineer corps, and first saw active service during the Mexican war. His gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and afterwards at Contreras and Cherubusco, insured his rapid promotion, and at the end of the war he held the rank of Colonel, and was again a member of the Board of Engineers.

In 1852 he was made Superintendent of West Point Academy, and retained the post until March, 1855. Thus far he was known as a most able officer, and a man of good character and more than ordinary accomplishments. General Scott, no ordinary authority, regarded him with signal favor. Had he died during the administration of President Buchanan, he would have been regretted as a faithful soldier and true gentleman. Such was not his fate, and the touch-stone of events proved his merits to be only superficial, and what was supposed to be pure gold to be mere outside gilding.

It is just to concede to the mass of Southern people honesty of purpose in their attempt to di-member the Union. False political theories had perverted their minds, and the selfish desire to retain property in man had warped their judgments and hardened their hearts. Very often they were unconscious of their delusion, but no such excuse can palliate the recreancy of Lee. Whatever may have been his affection for his native State, he had sworn fidelity to the nation, had been educated at its expense, and had devoted himself to its service. Indeed, he appears to have placed his obligation where it belonged at the beginning of the rebellion, for several officers, who had designed going over to the Confederacy, were persuaded by him to remain in the national service.

Hardly, however, had this good advice been bestowed than its giver threw up his commission and offered his services to Virginia. He was speedily made Commander-in-Chief of its forces, and was placed at the head of the troops in the mountains of its western frontier. His success, as will be remembered, was not brilliant, and he returned to Richmond, where he perfected the organization of the rebel troops which rendezvoused there.

General Joseph E. Johnston having been disabled at the battle of Seven Pines, in 1862, General Lee took the position which he vacated, and found himself opposed to his old associate, General McClellan. Thenceforth he was at the head of the rebel forces in Virginia.

We have not the space, and the recent occurrence and publicity of the events render it needless, to trace in detail the campaigns against Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant. For nearly three years every attempt of the national forces to reach the rebel capital were in vain. To determine how much the mistakes of the national generals, and how much the skill of Lee influenced this would involve the solution of many vexed stragetical problems. It is worthy of remark, nevertheless, that while the rebel commander long kept possession of his own ground, he was disastrously beaten whenever he essayed offensive operations. He yielded at last to a much superior force, when disaffection and disorganization had essentially lowered the morale of his troops. The surrender of April 9th, 1865, had been foreshadowed for months previous, for men and means could no longer be conscripted or levied by the worn-out but still unrepentant rebel authorities.

The supporter of a lost cause, the champion of ideas and institutions which his capitulation had rendered forever obsolete. Lee's public career ended with the war, and with it also ended all that rendered his life a subject of general criticism or general interest. Popular among his men and the rebel sympathizing civilians of his State, he was appointed President of Washington College, at Lexington, a position which he held until his death. During the last five years his conduct was such that no critic could find ground for complaint. He quietly discharged his duties, refusing all connection with politics, and in this respect compared most favorably with many of his old rebel associates. Such was the man, who, had he fought as bravely for a good cause as he did for a bad one, would have won a world's admiration. Had he even been successful, the public which worships brilliant exploits, caring little for their moral quality, would have sounded his praises. As the case stands, his name is linked with both disloyalty and failure, a load few can sustain.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.
We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other
ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!
We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
oc13eodtf

GOLDDUST STOCK AT AUCTION!
100 Head of High-bred Trotting Horses
Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Eden Stock Farm, 8 miles east of Louisville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d November, including fine aged stallions, fine and fast driving Horses, fine and fast Geldings, several elegant Saddle Horses, 20 Brood Mares [illegible] to Golddust, a large lot of fast young Stallions from 3 to 5 years old; 30 fillies, 2, 3, and 4 years old. To be sold for cash, or four months' time, with negotiable note, well secured, with interest.
The speed, size, elegance, and general perfection of the Golddust stock are too well known to need comment. [illegible]
Sale to take place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1870, at my residence, at 10 o'clock A.M.
L. L. DORSEY, Jr.
☞ Full descriptive list can be had by applying to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky. oc10 dtd

BENNETT & BOURNE'S
Furniture Warerooms
ARE LOCATED AT
No. 66 Main Street, between Second and Third,
Two Squares Below the Galt House.
We Have a New and Elegant Stock!
Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at.
Mattrasses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 d1stp&w1m

RHORER & SPEED,
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.
☞ Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc8 d2m-1stp

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE,
Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices.
GEORGE F. WOOD & BRO.,
No. 220 Main street, next to Louisville Hotel.
oc6 ThMo&Tu1m

PUBLIC SALES.

Pensacola, Florida.
Splendid Opportunity for Investment.
The Pensacola City Company
Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,
AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,
A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE
CITY LOTS!
Most eligibly located both for
Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. [illegible] No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy.
A. E. MAXWELL, President Pensacola City Company.
oc19 dts

Administratrix's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M., by the authority of the administratrix, I will sell, on the premises, at public auction, the good will, stock of wines and liquors, furniture, fixtures, and leasehold interest of Joseph T. Besancon, deceased, in the saloon recently conducted by him at No. 186 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth cross streets, upon a credit of 3 and 6 months for all sums over fifty dollars; under that amount for cash.
FRED. FRISCHE.
oc21 d6

Public Sale of 32 Acres of Land, Farming Implements, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public sale, at my residence, 4 miles from Louisville, on the Preston-street pike, [illegible] yearling colts, milch cows, heifers, fat hogs, stock hogs, rockaway, 1 light spring wagon (shifting top), 3 iron-axle wagons, mowing machines, steel-tooth buggy hay rake, plows, harrows, cultivators, harness, &c.; also household and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. Also 32 acres of land. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest.
E. G. MINOR.
oc20 d7*

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of 13 screws, sticks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.
Also brick two-story building on same lot.
At the same time and place, a lot, 270x160, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.
Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.
oc13d12*

Louisville Chemical Works. Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY 12th and HIGH STS. Near the Railroad Depot. LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap6eodtf

OCTOBER, 1870.
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
IS NOW THE
ONLY
Thread put up for the American market which is
SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS!
From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.
FOR HAND & MACHINE.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. Coats, of Paisley, Scotland.

Masonic Savings Bank,
No. 129 West Main st., 3d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000
THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business. [illegible]
In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.
Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.
HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.
JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d6m

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.
The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.
Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.
It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.
Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper; H. C. Chambers;
R. A. Robinson & Co.; Ed. Wilder & Co.;
J. B. Wilder & Co.; S. Morris & Co.
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.

Chimney and Grate Work.
CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Tin Roofing office, No. 150 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oct1 d6m

Black Thread Laces,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Real Point Applique Laces,
Real Lace Flounces and Points,
Real Lace Collars and Sets,
Lace Waists & Handkerchiefs,
Just received from Europe and for sale at New York wholesale prices, at
DORA SCHULZ'S,
103 FOURTH ST.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas James' Adm'r against Thomas James' Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 19,925.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, laid off in lots, as shown by the plat filed in this case, made by McConnigale & Hobbs, surveyors, and dated August, 1869. Said land is described as follows:

Part of block No. 1, adjoining the dower tract, beginning in the middle of the Fountain Ferry road, at the intersection of Thos. James' west line; thence with his west line N 1¼ E 484 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended; thence with the middle of Main street extended eastwardly 179¾ feet to the northwest corner of the dower tract; thence with the west line of the same S 1¼ W to the middle of the Fountain Ferry road 484 8-12 feet; thence with the middle of the same westwardly 179¾ feet to the beginning, containing 1 98-100 acres.

Block No. 2, containing 2 77-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 50-foot road in James' west line, where the center line of Main street intersects the same; thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 496 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended; thence with the middle of said street extended 267¾ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ W 496 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended, thence with the middle of same westwardly 267¾ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 3, containing 2 17-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 50-foot road in James west line at its intersection with the center line of Rowan street extended; thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence eastwardly with the middle of same extended 267¾ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ W 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 267¾ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 4, containing [illegible] acres, beginning in the middle of a 50-foot road in James' west line at a point where the center line of Duncan street extended intersects the same, thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 484 feet to his northwest corner, thence with his north line N [illegible] E [illegible] feet to his northeast corner, thence S 1¼ W 480 feet with his east line to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 267¾ feet to the beginning.

1 28-100 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, beginning in the center of the Fountain Ferry road at the corner common to said 12 acres and [illegible], thence with the common line of same N 1¼ E 465 feet to the center of Main street if extended, thence westwardly with the center of Main street extended 115 feet, thence S 1¼ W 464 8-12 feet to the center of said road, and with the same eastwardly 115 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Tait against Alice Stepney. } In Chancery, No. 21,451.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold and unexpired term, together with the improvements upon the demised premises of a lease executed by James Guthrie to Alice Stepney, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1864, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of September, 1863. The demised premises are situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Ninth and Madison streets, thence north with Ninth street 22 feet, thence west 120 feet, thence south 22 feet to Madison street, thence east 120 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser is to comply with all the covenants, conditions, and stipulations contained in said lease on file in this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wood & Bernard against W. B. Prince. } In Chancery, No. 22,539.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, in the following described property, viz:

One undivided sixth interest in the fee simple after the expiration of the estate by courtesy of L. R. Prince in the following described tract of land, viz: Beginning at a stone, corner to James Logan, and running thence with his line and Kerrick and Dorsey's line S 45¼ W 194.3 poles to a stone, corner to Dorsey; thence with his line S 89¼ E 66 poles to a stone, corner to said Dorsey, in Wesser's line; thence with the same and Ward's line N 45¼ E 174.8 poles to a stone in the said Wesser's line and corner to said Logan; and thence with the same N 54 W 119.3 poles to the beginning, containing 126¼ acres, more or less. See Bobb's survey.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Harriet Vankirk against H. A. McNalley. } In Chancery, No. 23,886.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Six acres off of the southern part of the tract of land now occupied by the plaintiff, Harriet N. Vankirk, set apart by the commissioner appointed by this court, a plot of which is filed with said commissioner's report, marked A. Said land is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner with Henderson, in Henderson's Western Division; [illegible] to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the sale of unwholesome articles of food.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no person shall bring into the city, or sell, or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, any calf, cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb, for slaughtering purposes, that are pregnant or in an unhealthy or unsound condition, nor any meat, game, or poultry, which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or that for any other reason is judged to be unsafe for food. [illegible]

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall buy or offer to buy, for slaughtering purposes, in any stock-yard, street, or alley, or in any market, public or private, in this city, any calves, hogs, sheep or lambs that are pregnant, or in an unhealthy or unsound condition.

SEC. 3. No animal of any kind shall be slaughtered, dressed, or butchered, nor part of the meat thereof, wholly or in part, within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley, or place in this city.

SEC. 4. Nor shall any animal be slaughtered whilst in a feverish or overheated condition; and the meat of any such animal shall not be held, sold nor offered for sale for human food in this city.

SEC. 5. No person shall bring into this city, or sell, or offer for sale, any cattle unfit for use, or cattle which have been exposed to, or are liable to communicate, the cattle disease, nor the meat nor milk of any such cattle. All such cattle, meat, and milk shall be confiscated and destroyed.

SEC. 6. No cased, blown, raised, plaited, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, nor the meat of any animal that may have died of disease or accident, or fish, birds or fowl shall be held, bought, sold, or offered for sale for human food in this city.

SEC. 7. No calf, pig, or lamb, nor the meat thereof, shall be bought, held, or offered for sale for human food in this city, which, when killed, was less than one (1) month old.

SEC. 8. No cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation, and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and good condition for food.

SEC. 9. Fish shall not be cleansed of their scales or entrails in any public market where they may be offered for sale.

SEC. 10. No person shall bring or send into this city for sale any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health; such permit to be furnished gratuitously by said Board to all applicants on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk be sold within the city limits, and subject to the approval of the Health officer.

SEC. 11. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 12. All grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale is obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 13. No person shall offer or have for sale in the city any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on garbage, swill, or other like deleterious substances, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

SEC. 14. No person shall sell, hold, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

SEC. 15. Any person or persons violating the provisions of any section of this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense not less than twenty (20) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars in the City Court.

SEC. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. This ordinance to take effect after its approval and publication in the daily papers ten consecutive days.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 18th day of October, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
oc20 d10

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern, New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the largest class of work, we are now prepared to receive and execute all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will [illegible] and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Covington water-works will go into operation about the first of December.

At R. B. George's sale a few days ago, near Versailles, a litter of seven pigs were sold for $134.

The money market of Lexington is reported tight at one and one-half per cent. per month.

James A. Moran, of Richmond, and John P. Glass, of Hopkinsville, two prominent and much-loved citizens, died last week.

There is a statutory provision in Kentucky on account of which no County Court can be held while the Circuit Court for the county is in session.

Rev. John A. Brooks having accepted the call of a church in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday bid adieu to his friends in Winchester and started for his new field of action.

Fletcher Murphy and "Yellow Bill Smith," residents of the Dallasburg precinct, in Owen county, enjoyed a neighborly exchange of shots on Monday last. Smith was well peppered with shot and Murphy got a rifle ball through his thigh.

On Monday last, at Larkin's Mill, six miles west of Cadiz, a miller named Andrew Brown shot and killed Mr. Hardy Solomon, who had previously accused him of inflicting bad corn with a grist. Brown escaped and is supposed to have returned to his old home in Tennessee.

The first number of the Trigg County Democrat has made its appearance. It is a handsome and well-filled paper, published at Cadiz by J. W. Gobin. We hope it will receive that appreciative support which a good local paper always deserves and always returns fourfold to the community that sustains it.

A great many of the immigrants who passed through this city en route for Clark county a few weeks since, says the Lexington Daily Press, have returned to this city, having left their employment with complaints of having been badly treated. They have been provided with suitable situations here in our midst, and are apparently well satisfied.

A correspondent of the Owensboro Shield says that on the 18th inst. a German, named Louis Hart, was shot in a Hartford saloon by some person unknown. Hart had gone there from Louisville to sell pictures on the sly. Several persons have been arrested, but as there was no quarrel or difficulty of any kind preceding the fatal shot, no one can tell who fired the fatal shot.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Petersburg, Va., is to have a skating rink.

Stokes county, North Carolina, has forty two tobacco factories.

A band of Swedes has settled down in the vicinity of Austin, Texas.

The Pensacola (Fla.) Observer has ceased to be a matter of observation.

Two steam shingle machines have recently been put up in Morgan county, Georgia, near Madison.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Iron Company recently shipped ten car loads of spikes to Mississippi.

It is said that the best and most extensive deposit of slate in the United States is in Polk county, Georgia.

A personage named Frank Smyth has been published as an impostor by the Richmond (Va.) Press Club.

An absent-minded man attempted to whistle his value out of a baggage car at St. Joseph, Mo., the other day.

Some one in a New Orleans beer saloon set in the wash-bowl one of the warter-coils on fire, and there was almost a catastrophe.

Mr. J. W. Hurt, who lives about seven miles from Nashville, on the Lebanon pike, has grown two crops of Irish potatoes this season.

A former slave of the Davis family, named Montgomery, has received a prize for the best bale of long-stapled cotton delivered at New Orleans.

Work is progressing on the Indianola (Texas) railroad, but labor is limited. The company advertise for three hundred additional laborers.

David Graham, Esq., one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Southwest Virginia, died at his residence in Wythe county on Sunday morning last.

The tobacco crop of North Carolina is universally pronounced the best, both in quantity and quality, that our planters have been favored with for years.

In laying the corner-stone of the Confederate soldier's monument at Atlanta, on Saturday, Bullock's organ, the Era, was thrown out at the request of the ladies present.

A number of porters were arrested and fined in Richmond, Virginia, the other day, for making "an outrageous and unnecessary noise" in soliciting custom at one of the railroad depots.

The Florida election comes off on the 8th of November, prox., and the Democrats and Conservatives are carrying on the canvass with commendable vigor, and with very favorable signs of success.

Pat Woods has published a card in the Richmond Dispatch, in which he "goes for" the chain-gang Radical Congressman with a vim, and alludes to his "sacred person having been violated and his sacred bottom kicked."

The venerable Mr. J. Frost, a well-known Georgian, who was born and raised near Atlanta, and who is said to be over one hundred and twenty years of age, was in that city on Wednesday. He was looking well and hearty and still enjoys wonderful health.

A revival of the old glories of the St. Charles, in New Orleans, is promised. The house has been leased for a term of ten years to Messrs. Rivers & Foley, who intend to have it thoroughly renovated and refitted. A. T. Stewart, of New York, is to do the furnishing.

Major R. A. Smith was expelled from the Nashville Blood Horse Association last Saturday, a couple of days after getting off the race there in which he entered Kingfisher. At the same meeting a motion to expel George Cadwallader upon the same complaint was rejected.

A gentleman who lately visited the frontier counties of Texas as far west as Shackelford, reports to the Westernized Times health and plenty everywhere. Stock, raisers are in luck, cattle bearing good prices and plenty of buyers, paying money down for such stock as will do to drive.

A discussion over the Lee-Natchez race waxed warm in a slaughter-house in Algiers, opposite New Orleans, when a negro man cocked a pistol in the side-jacket of his sack coat and shot without drawing it, killing a nineteen-year old boy. The Natchez got the best of it that time.

On Monday last a covy of patridges flew down Main street, in Bristol, Virginia, and a number of them were captured by the boys. Two of them flew into a store, breaking the window glass in their passage. A few days previous a single one flew against the Nickels House, and was instantly killed thereby.

Mr. McMahon, a policeman of Savannah, was called upon last Tuesday night by a citizen to arrest a drunken and disorderly man, and when in the act of stooping down to make the arrest the man was by the policeman shot, he fell and immediately expired. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by visitation of God.

The clothing of a negress living at the house of W. H. D. Morgan, a short distance from Nashville, accidentally caught fire Saturday morning and she was burned to death before any assistance could be rendered her. She was literally burned from head to foot, and suffered the most excruciating tortures during her death struggles.

The Colorado (Texas) Citizen reports the death of Cole, aged 54 years, at his residence, seven miles north of Alleytown, on Sunday, the 2d. He was born in St. Landry parish, Louisiana, and came to Texas in 1839. He participated in all the campaigns during the war of 1835 and 1836, and was one of the three who captured Santa Anna in the latter year.

Thomas Foster, one of the oldest Methodists in America, died at his home in Winchester, Virginia, on Sunday of last week. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His death was very sudden and unexpected, as he fell from his chair while talking pleasantly with his family, and never breathed afterward.

A gentleman of San Francisco, who has been much identified with the forwarding of Chinese laborers to the Southern States, says that the total number of Chinamen sent across the continent is now about 3,000. They are engaged in railroad work and on cotton and rice plantations, the wages being $26 to $30 per month, gold, boarding themselves, or $16 to $18 receiving rations. The movement, however, is only in its infancy, and during the coming winter and spring it is expected that large numbers will be forwarded.

Last Tuesday Mr. J. W. Berry, a cattle drover, came to Kansas City, Mo., from Ovalne county with a carro of cattle destined for the St. Louis market. For some unknown reason he sought shelter under a freight car on the side track of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, and there fell into a deep slumber. The company had use for the car under which he was lying—the engine backed up against it, and in starting from its position crushed the life from the unconscious sleeper. Almost immediately the discovery was made by those on the train, but nothing could be done to rid of the sufferer, and death soon followed.

Mr. Wm. Brown, a prominent Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature, came to his death in a very mysterious manner in Atlanta on Wednesday night. He was found lying on the street crossing about eight and a half o'clock. He had a wound on the side of his head, about the eye. The policeman who picked him up remarked that here was a drunken man. When on his feet, Mr. Brown remarked that he was never drunk. The policeman states that he said later that he often had occasion to in his head. The deceased never indulged in liquor. His property on his person was undisturbed. He died about half-after twelve in the night, without giving any further explanation of his illness.

Senator REVELS is no longer to be the only dark spot on the Congressional sun. In South Carolina last week four negroes were elected to Congress—J. H. RAINEY in the First district, R. C. DE LARGE in the Second, R. B. ELLIOTT in the Third, and LUCIUS WIMBUSH for the State at large. The Washington Chronicle characterizes the result of the election as "a great triumph for the true Republicans over the pseudo Reformers." When all this South Carolina darkness, together with that of Mississippi, ranges itself around the President's table on state-dinner occasions, there will be a demand in the White House for an extra supply of gaslight.

The New Gospel of Peace.

The Cincinnati Gazette,—alleging that the COURIER-JOURNAL does not quote it fairly, and claiming that "by its trade the COURIER-JOURNAL isn't competent to state the position of the Gazette on the Southern question truly," because, as it goes on to explain, "the Gazette is in close proximity to a field of newspaper circulation which the COURIER-JOURNAL desires to monopolize,"—does nevertheless adhere to the letter and spirit of all we set up, out of its own columns, against it. In a not very lengthy, but a thoroughly partisan, review of some remarks we made a day or two ago on the general subject of our domestic troubles, the Gazette gets off a deal of stately gabble about OLIVER CROMWELL, law-breakers, the rebel heroes and our Revolutionary fathers. Donning itself in that patriotic vestment—

"PRINCE VOLTAIRE had on
Which from a naked Fiji has grandeure woe,"

the Gazette goes for the haughty Southron in a manner that is at once beautiful, pompous and amusing, taking the COURIER-JOURNAL thus in its raid:

> Although we recognized that personal penalties for rebellion were out of the question, by the terms of capitulation of the rebel armies, and although we repeatedly expressed our distrust of any attempt at reconstructed government which demanded the majority of the property holders, the natural leaders of society, and although we have urged a removal of disabilities, and consequently demned the Johnson method of peddling pardons, the COURIER-JOURNAL has continually represented and continues to reiterate that the opposite is constantly crying for the ostracism and blood of the rebels. This is business. It is time every mention of a paper makes of the Gazette. It is not sympathy, but an eye to tariff. It is a continual warning to Kentuckians that the only paper for them is the COURIER-JOURNAL. It is laboring to keep alive the animosities of the war, simply for business. For what else could become of the COURIER-JOURNAL if it were allowed that a Kentuckian ever subscribe to a journal published north of the Ohio?

The Gazette will allow us to remind it that this is not a matter of newspaper enterprise or circulation. It is a serious question in public morals and policy. At the same time, we may suggest, *in passing*, that, if the journals on the other side of the Ohio from which the proposed embargo is raised are no more formidable than it is, the COURIER-JOURNAL will, by the grace of God and the good-will of the Southern people, get on pretty well as times go. This, however, is a mere quibble of words. The Gazette charges that we are "laboring to keep alive the animosities of the war." All of our pleas for peace addressed to the intelligence and better nature of the whole American people, and grounded in a spirit of mutual forbearance, go for nothing with the distempered lunacy of this partisan organ, and it assails us like a genuine Bourbon, as it is. But whilst accusing us, it does not forget or omit to extol its own especial godliness. Unluckily for its argument, it happens that, in the same article, it furnishes us evidence more than enough to support what we have said of it, and to set at naught its pretense of virtue. Let us take a bird's-eye view of its method of *allaying* the animosities of the war by comparison with our method of "keeping them alive." It says:

> But we commend to the COURIER-JOURNAL the chief point we made in the previous article, namely: Pride of country is a natural feeling. Pride in its greatness is a prominent feature of pride of country. If the nation lives and grows great its citizens will be proud of it. Pride in its future national achievement and destiny will subsume a considerable load; pride and grows great its citizens will be proud of it as a whole; proud of its national greatness. And then the memory of the men who tried to break up the nation will not remain in good coor in our traditions. Our statement of this inevitable fact is that which most disturbs the worshipers of LEE.

The Gazette's mode of making us all love one another and our country, it will be seen, is to remind millions of us that we were traitors who might have been hanged, only we were not. "Pride of country," it tells us in its superb philosophic way, "is a natural feeling." Granted, and that is a reason why the people of the South should not be ashamed of themselves, because self-respect is an element in national pride. If they are ashamed of themselves they are pretty sure not to be very proud of their country; and, if the policy of the Government, like that of the Gazette, should be to foster in them a perpetual sentiment of patriotism by constantly impressing upon them the "inevitable fact" that they were infamous, and will "not remain in good odor in our traditions," the most casual observer can discern at a glance that our national future is to be rosy and peaceful beyond anything hitherto experienced in the history of the world. The Gazette proceeds with its broad-minded and genial prescription for national peace and glory:

> The moral and political difference between the Southern rebellion and treason against a feudal government is not on the side which the COURIER-JOURNAL takes, which makes the burying of a war against a republican government a virtue. The aggravation which made it more criminal to rebel against a hereditary government was that the Southern leaders and people accepted the republican government of their own free will, and of their own motion, and then, because the elections did not suit them, turned to rend the nation. They revealed that their allegiance to, and praise of, popular government was a mockery and a sham, and treachery, having in reserve the condition that their section must control the government of popular elections as the best government under the sun; and then, because the elections did not suit them, turned to rend the nation. They revealed that their allegiance to, and praise of, popular government was never anything but treachery, having in reserve the condition that their section must rule. They had not a word of dissent to the form of government, nor of complaint of oppression. They simply took up arms against the election of the people, which they had always exalted as the final arbiter. They deliberately set at work to break up the nation, and they used the true truth which the people had confided to them to promote their conspiracy.

We did not set up rebellion as a virtue. We regard all war as a crime, and, as a rule, one war is not much worse or better than another, for the combatants have always a reason which satisfies, if it does not justify, themselves. We said that failure is the direst of penalties and that punishment should be carried no further; that proscriptions and epithets are unrepublican and unnecessary; and that it is not consonant with the public weal to continue the use of a spirit and dialect in the legislation or journalism of the country when both have ceased to be used in every day intercourse.

But the Gazette, in its amiable effort to allay the animosities of the war, dips into the causes thereof. It was the most criminal of treasons, because, having accepted a popular government as the best under the sun, the people of the South tried to rend the nation asunder for no other reason than that the elections did not suit them. Is this a fair statement? The election that did not suit them involved an irrepressible conflict on the part of one section against the other, not a difference of the people among themselves. It was the more exasperating, as it was the more dangerous, because it was supported by the appearance of a popular assent, which it did not have at the South. It threatened, quite as much as a single despot could threaten, great interests, being in itself directly sectional, and having the power and sanction of Republican forms, consolidated under one impulse and that a hostile one. We are not making a defense of secession; we are merely detailing one of many considerations which thoroughly possessed the Southern mind. Our object is to show that the people of the South had as much excuse to go to war as is commonly set up in defense of war.

A week ago the Gazette itself admitted that they were honest. It now tells us that "their praise of popular government was never anything but treachery," and adds in the very next sentence, "they had not a word of dissent to the form of government." They did not indeed. They established one just like it. But they did have "a complaint of oppression." They complained of the oppression of New England upon all their products and the oppressive purposes which they imputed to the party in power. Their fears may have been idle. But they were sincere. How was all this "more criminal" on the part of States, many of which religiously considered themselves sovereign, than "treason against a hereditary government?"

The Gazette closes its kindly appeal to the reason of the people with the following gush of generous sentiment:

> They knew that their undertaking would plunge the country into war, and they are guilty of the bloodshed and destruction. They tried to bring in foreign powers to destroy our national independence. They hawked about the coarse of Europe the spoils of the dismemberment of the American Republic, offering them for foreign aid. They carried on the war with peculiar cruelty. Were not regard well that as a mere difference of opinion, how do we believe that such a perversion of judgment would be healthy for our future national existence. If our nation lives and this civil war becomes historical, its people will not be so destitute of love of country as to regard as heroes those who tried to break it in pieces. They have peace, and they shall have all civil and political rights and privileges, but they will not be the men whom the American people will delight to honor.

We will not stop to point out the intolerant partisanism in the foregoing. That is sufficiently obvious. But mark its logic. It is universally conceded that no people ever wantonly went to war, knowing beforehand and fully realizing all of the consequences. Yet the Gazette charges that the people of the South "knew that their undertaking would plunge the country into war;" this in the face of the well-known historical fact that peaceful secession had been instilled into the Southern mind for a quarter of a century by ingenious and eloquent party leaders, and the remembrance, which is still fresh with all of us, that hardly anybody expected a war, even when Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated and after the erection of a Confederate Government.

"If our nation lives," exclaims the Gazette, "its people will not be so destitute of love of country as to regard as heroes those who tried to break it in pieces." Which people? The people of the North? If it is to be a great and united nation, are there to be no people in it but Northern people? How about the people of the South, many millions of them, who were all more or less heroes on the side which you execrate and are going to render infamous in history? How about the fifteen States "lately in rebellion?" According to this argument, the country is not to be united under a peace embracing the whole people, but only a part of the people, and, therefore, no Union at all, or else, a thing in itself absurd, the present generation of South ern people, and their descendants, will join the Gazette, the one in forswearing itself, and the other in denouncing their progenitors.

The Gazette tells the Southern people they shall have peace and then assures them, among other pleasant amenities, that they "are guilty of bloodshed and destruction." It tells the Southern leaders they shall have all civil and political rights and then sets to work to prove them worthy only of the halter and to render them infamous. Nobody is guilty but the South. Nobody is patriotic but the North whose patriotic elements the Gazette still further limits to its own party. And this is the Gazette's new-fashioned way of promoting peace and good feeling among the people and between the sections. This is its method of rebuking the COURIER-JOURNAL for "rekindling the animosities of the war." It denounces Gen. LEE as a traitor who will be infamous in history, and because we defend the character of the dead chieftain, it accuses us of making an assault upon the peace of the country. It writes an elaborate article to prove the Southern people a huddle of blood-stained conspirators, and because we undertake to explain that this one-sided view of the struggle is calculated to keep the people apart forever, it tells us that we serve only the ends of a thrift that is prudent, having an eye solely to business.

The Gazette may think so. It is welcome to think ill of us. Our hope is that it judges us not by itself. We prefer to hold it perverse and mistaken, honestly fanatical, and morbidly disturbed, than to believe that so much culture is dedicated to the wicked business of defaming the living and the dead, and merely for the sake of earning a penny out of the vicious passions of the Northern heart.

A word more. If our whole course has not shown us incapable of sacrificing truth to our interests—if we have not made a stand-up fight for the poor and weak without the hope of substantial reward—if we have not incurred the distrust of those whom we value, and the obloquy of those whose ill-will could not possibly serve us, in order to hold firm to our convictions as to the duty and the interest of our people—if, in a word, we have not sacrificed those free-and-easy principles of journalism that bid the thrifty journalist run with the current, for the purpose of avoiding the sacrifice of those larger and more permanent results which are vindicating us every day, then we have done nothing, and all the censure of extremists, and all the events of the last two years, are nothing but shams, lighted only by a sickly flicker of peace and propped up only by the fragments of a Union that will never be restored. The difference between ourselves and the Gazette is that we have faith in the work, which it not only misconceives but mistreats. We believe in the destiny of our country. We believe it will be great, prosperous, peaceful, united and happy. But not under the teachings of the Gazette, not under the domination of the party which the Gazette represents, not under the reign of Radicalism; but under the rain of a spirit that passeth all Radical understanding, a spirit that will draw its vapors from the better nature of the people and pour its blessed drops back again like the dews of God that descend out of heaven upon the just and the unjust, refreshing and purifying all alike.

The Hon. Mr. Mullins.

We took occasion to inquire quite anxiously the other day what had become of the Hon. JAMES MULLINS, of Tennessee, fearing as we did that, since his lamented retirement from Congress, the genius of Oblivion had gotten after him with a sharp stick, and that the race had unhappily been successful. But we rejoice to know that this painful apprehension—an apprehension by no means local in its influence, but pervading the mind and heart of civilization everwhere—was entirely groundless. The Hon. Mr. MULLINS, of whom it may be said that his public speeches afford more genuine pleasure to the hearer than the public speeches of almost anybody else, is not yet given over

> To dull forgetfulness a prey.

He is again a candidate for Congress. This the world will be glad to hear, for since he retired, full of honors and full of fame, from the council halls of the nation, the world has looked upon our bereaved National Legislature as a something not very remotely akin to DAN RICE'S circus with DAN himself omitted in obedience to circumstances, lamentable within themselves, but quite beyond control, and his return to that body will be hailed far and wide with that delight with which the youth of the rural districts hail the annual appearance of the comic almanac. Ever since that celebrated burst of eloquence of his before the Legislature of Tennessee, wherein he so poetically depicted "the flower of hell's delight hanging high on the sour appletree," he has been universally accepted as the finest orator of modern times and when such men abandon the public position they so splendidly adorn and retire to the sequestered shades of private life, they inflict upon the vital interests of the nation a wound which may eventually get well of itself, but which surgery and salves find it impossible to cure.

The Hon. Mr. MULLINS addressed his fellow-citizens of Giles county, at Pulaski, a few days since, and his effort must have been an exceedingly fine one. We take it for granted that it was an exceedingly fine one from the fact that all of the Hon. Mr. MULLINS' efforts are fine ones, and from the additional fact that the Pulaski Citizen, a strong Democratic-anti-Mullins journal, attempts to break down his arguments with the brief announcement that "MULLINS thundered and lightened and scared aloft, but finally lit on 'dad's woodpile.'" Of course such attempts to deprive the country of the services of this great man must fail. Genius has now and then been snuffed out by the rude hand of ridicule or satire, but it was not such genius as that which has rendered the name of MULLINS a household word

> Where'er the birds of fame have flown.

Stokes of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. STOKES is a candidate for re-election to Congress in Tennessee. When the late war broke out Col. STOKES joined the Confederate cause, determined, as he declared in a letter to his friend DUNCAN, to resist the encroachments of "LINCOLN and his hirelings" to the last; but finding pretty soon that the whisky furnished him by the cause which he had so enthusiastically espoused was not adapted to the peculiar tone of his stomach, he quietly threw aside his Confederate gray and crawled through the blackjacks into the Federal lines, where he joined that "vandal horde," for whose heart's blood he had so recently and so insatiately thirsted. He subsequently became the Colonel of a non-combatant regiment, ostensibly in the Federal service, and was afterward elected to Congress under the Brownlow *regime*. And now he is a candidate for re-election, with two opponents, Col. A. E. GARRETT and Col. JAS H. BLACKBURN, both formerly of the United States Army. To one of these Col. STOKES addressed a characteristic letter last summer, and it has just found its way into the Nashville Banner. It reads thus:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.
> *Col. J. H. Blackburn, Nashville, Tenn:*
> DEAR SIR—I have nothing of importance to write to you to-day. We have at last split upon the plan to reconstruct the State of Tennessee. I will never stop until the work is completed, as I told you when I saw you last.
> We will come home and make the canvass, knowing the Conservative candidates will get a majority of the votes, but we will bring up twenty administration men and thereby all of his contingent will be thrown out and we will have two seats and that brings up reconstruction at once.
> Our prospects are all strapped, my boy, says time. Write soon. I want to hear from you often.
> Your friend, W. B. STOKES.

Comment upon such a letter as this would be superfluous. Stokes is singularly unfortunate in his letter-writing—at least he would be if it were not for the peculiar character of the constituency whom he represents. It would probably be impossible for him to write a letter, no matter how full of rascality, that would lose him a single vote among his political friends. They rather like such things.

Wipe it Out in Blood.

In his explanation of that miserable lager-beer business, which has so shocked the moral and temperance sensibilities of the age, the Rev. J. D. FULTON gives an account of an interview with THEODORE TILTON, and THEODORE TILTON, who has two newspapers through which to contradict things at will, declares that the Rev. Mr. FULTON'S statement is false. It the Rev. Mr. FULTON quietly submits to these two charges—the charge of drinking lager in German saloons and that of lying about it—he shall be compelled to hand him down to posterity as a man who had the moral courage to defy the opinions of the public, but not the physical courage to wipe out with blood the insults of his enemies. The Rev. Mr. FULTON must fight the Rev. Mr. TILTON. He must go into training at once. There is but one thing that can place him *rectus in curis* before the world, whose eyes he must know are upon him, and that one thing is Tiltonian gore. Let him immediately order his dueling pistols and dispatch his cartel. We would suggest that the affair be brought off in Arkansas, immediately opposite Memphis, and that the survivor be entitled to all the excursion money and gate fees. The pleasure of seeing two such pure-minded champions of religion plug each other with an ounce of cold lead would attract to the ground a larger concourse of people than is usually seen at an annual State fair or an international prize fight, and hence the profits to the survivor would be large. If both parties should be killed—and of course the firing must continue till one or both of them shall fall—the cause of religion will thereby sustain a very great loss; but as that loss will consist exclusively of scandal and the like, it will be a loss which a large majority of the churches can probably survive.

On a Wrong Trail.

A day or two ago we published some amiable remarks about the COURIER-JOURNAL from a Democratic critic—one of those who are so zealous that nothing short of pure brimstone and molten lead will satisfy their inner craving—and, in order that all sorts of people may have a fair show, here is what a Radical critic—the New Orleans Republican—has to say of us:

> The South has cause to remember the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL. With every inducement to be a friend, it has been the constant and most devouring enemy. With the ability to lead, with the means to be independent, it has constantly consented to follow and to cringe. With such an opportunity such as seldom presents itself to man to serve and to profit, it has descended to be a pander and a mountebank. Kentucky has been more grossly weakened and demoralized by this one newspaper than by any other dozen instrumentalities in her midst. She, therefore, owes it a debt of unfriendliness which she can never repay.

It strikes us from a cursory glance that there is a vein of unkindness in the foregoing, based on a mistaken surmise as to the antecedents of the COURIER-JOURNAL. These the Republican mixes mightily. In order to relieve its mind we have to assure it that this paper is responsible only for its own sins, not for the sins of any of its progenitors antecedent to its existence. But we should add, in the same connection, that such considerations are unworthy of argument. Every question should rest on its own merits. Each measure that comes up should be disposed of *per se*. The Republican is, in the main, a very able Radical organ. But it ought to *quote* as well as *tote* fair. Let it handle the COURIER-JOURNAL as it finds it, leaving the dead past to take care of itself as best it may. As the case stands it is merely doing service for the Bourbons, with whom and it indeed we have all along suspected an illicit liaison. Extremes are proverbially near together and the accord which subsists between the extremists who mutually abuse the COURIER-JOURNAL is suggestive.

Another Athens.

Sandlake, N. Y., is the Athens of the West. It is not so large as Boston, but it possesses far more taste and intelligence. Like other cities of such pretensions, it has its Young Men's Lecture Association. Not long since the members of this Association determined to have Miss KELLOGG to come out and deliver them a lecture. But thinking it would be a risky business to give her the invitation without first hearing her, they appointed a committee to go to Albany, listen to the lecture she was to deliver there, and report. The committee went, heard Miss KELLOGG, and reported as follows to the Association:

> That they unanimously, and with much warmth, report adversely to inviting Miss KELLOGG to lecture before the Sandlake Lecture Association for the following reasons: First—Her subject for this winter, "The King of Thule and Jewel Song," is not, in the opinion of your committee, one likely to prove of absorbing interest to the representative Sandlake intelligence. Second—The lecture is so very brief in extent that your committee do not think that full justice can be done in the limited to the character of the "King of Thule." The committee report

Miss KELLOGG'S delivery as too sluggish to satisfy the critical taste to which it would be subjected in the event of an invitation from the Sandlake Association. Fourth—Your committee strongly protest against one of their number being called "shut up, you old fool," simply because he made the common and proper remark of "louder" to the lecturer.

And thus Miss KELLOGG was deprived of the distinguished honor of lecturing before "the representative Sandlake intellect." That God-like intellect must be fed on the most luxurious of food, or it prefers to starve.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE still makes her regular appearance in her old field of renown—the Atlantic Monthly. She is the survivor of a heavier storm than those which strew the shore with wrecks from the sea. But there are people whom you cannot kill without hitting them over the head with a crowbar.

The twentieth anniversary of the Woman's Rights party was celebrated in New York last Friday. Col. SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

> Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,

was among the distinguished gentlemen present.

HENRY WARD BEECHER recently delivered a discourse on the subject of hell. We are convinced after reading it, as we were before, that BEECHER has much to learn about the place yet.

BAYARD TAYLOR is writing for the Atlantic Monthly a story entitled "Joseph and His Friend." The prudish reader is assured that the friend referred to is *not* MRS POTIPHAR.

President GRANT'S selection of a Minister to England shows him to be as blind to the faults of his partisans as Gov. MORTON is incredulous of the virtue of wonsankind.

It is said that the dray-horses of Philadelphia have the sore throat. There are one or two Radical editors there who should be roped into the same thing.

Is Gov. MORTON the representative of the virtue and morality of the people of the United States, as Minister to the Court of St. James?

There is no doubt now that DELANO will be appointed Secretary of the Interior. He should long since have gone into the interior and stayed there.

CITY ITEMS.

Real Estate at Auction.

Omnibuses leave our office this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to convey persons to and from our sale of 36¼ acres of valuable suburban property, located on the Shelbyville pike, near Gilman's Point. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Rip Van Winkle.

There are few people in this country who are not familiar with Jefferson's matchless rendition of the legend of Rip Van Winkle. When Jefferson played last at Louisville, in the scene between Rip and Rick Vedder, the village landlord, over the discussion of Rick's schnapps, the scene was made more than usually laughable by the following by-play: It seems that Jefferson had complained of not feeling well, and the Rick Vedder of the evening, wishing to do a good turn, had procured a bottle of Walker's Tonic Bitters and filled the stage drinking cups to the brim. When Rip, with his characteristic "Here's to your good health and your family's, may they live long and prosper," had taken a hearty pull, he hastily turned toward Nick—"Nick Vedder, ver you gits dem schnappe?" Nick was obliged to say, as he eyed the tempting flask and they took another mutual swig. "Dat vas Walker's best Tonic Bitters, Rip, and if you drink only dis for the stomach's sake, Dame Nature will have never reason to raise her broomstick over your back again."

You can only add with Nick Vedder that, if you drink only Walker's Tonic Bitters and pure Holland Schnapps, for the stomach's sake, you will avoid or cure many of the ills incident to humanity.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Oldest Proprietary Cure and Agree Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Mixtures.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other preparations. As a general rule no one is ever cured of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me doses either daily of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was all the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice.

All persons holding meal tickets on Boulter's Louisville Dining Saloon, will be kind enough to use them by November 1st, as at that time a different ticket will be issued. Something new in Louisville—call and see them. oct24 d2

Public Speaking.

Hon. John Young Brown will address the people at

Larcaster, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 1st.
Lancaster, Wednesday, Nov. 2d.
Speaking at 1 o'clock p. m. oct23 d&wlw1

The Word "Sozodont,"

which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, sozo and odontes. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. Sozodont, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

"Spaldina's glue" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending. GM M.WAF

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
J. H. CLEW, Successor.

All goods must be sold. Silver-plated ware, in full line; step ladders, three to ten feet high; tin toilet ware; fire sets in full variety, cheapest to finest; coal vases, plate warmers, claws; housekeepers' goods in immense variety; coal oil and lamps; hyacinths in all colors and glasses. Oct23 d2

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
oct1 d30 114 Third street.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wheeler Patent Grate*," except through them.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug dawlr

MARRIED.

BOYCE—TRESLY—In this city, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Boyce, Rev. T. E. Boyce, of Hopkinsville, and Miss Mollie E. Tresly.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee equal to any in the market, for sale at manufacturer and retail at the lowest market prices.

JOHN NEWAN,
oct1 d3m Between Bourbon Creek & Reservoir.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK Advises Consumptives to go to Europe in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the treatment of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I am justified in saying that I understand my case, and that I am able to restore to perfect health those who are diseased and broken down, and who are considered past help in the last stages of consumption. Many of my patients, who, when they first consulted me, were in the last stages of consumption, and were considered by their friends as incurable, are now living in this city and in various parts of the country, and are in the enjoyment of excellent health. Many of these persons, when they first consulted me, had tried all the remedies they could hear of, and had given up all hope of recovery. Some of them had been given over by their physicians, and were actually preparing to die. Others were supposed to be in the last stages of consumption, and were fast sinking into the grave. Many of these persons are now living in this city, and can readily be seen and conversed with by any one who may call upon them. Others, who are living in various parts of the country, can be heard from by letter. In fact, there is no reason for saying to me that this patient or that patient is too far gone to be cured, or that I do not understand his case, for, as stated above, I have had the most extensive experience, and am perfectly familiar with all forms of pulmonary disease. I would be pleased to have all who may have any doubts on the subject call upon me, or write me, and I will take pleasure in answering all questions, and in giving them the names of persons who have been restored to perfect health by my skill, after having been given up by their physicians and friends. I will also say that I do not advise consumptives who have not the means of going to Europe to undertake the journey, for the reason that I do not believe that they will live to reach there. I have had so many cases where I have urged the necessity of a sea voyage, and where the patient would not go, and would die at home, that I have come to the conclusion that it is better to remain at home and die than to undertake the journey and die on the sea. Besides, I have had so many cases where persons have gone to Europe, and have returned in the last stages of consumption

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

LITERARY.

I.

Catalogue of Law Books.

Robert Clark & Co. have made their law publications standard works in the profession. The firm has just issued its catalogue of such books, embracing, besides its own publications of American statutes, the Digests, Reports, and Statutes of the British and Canadian courts. The book is a valuable work of reference.

II.

The Catholic Almanac.

The Catholic Publication Society of New York and J. C. Webb of this city have followed the usual custom of issuing their almanac for the next year this much in advance of the first of January. The Catholic Family Almanac for 1871 has, beside the usual amount of astronomical, statistical, and historical matter found in most publications of the kind, much that will interest the Catholic, and, though less particularly, the general reader. We find in it several biographies of eminent Catholic divines of this country, descriptions of several of the best known European cathedrals, and of the new, magnificent St. Patrick's church now building in New York. Pleasantly-told anecdotes, striking selections, and articles of general interest make this almanac not only a convenience but valuable as a book of reference.

III.

That Chinee.

The last number of The Graphic contains an excellent likeness of that "heathen Chinee" Chung How, Governor of Tientsin and the party responsible for the great massacre. Like Ah Sin, of Table Mountain, Chung How has an innocent cast of countenance, with "a smile that is pensive and childlike." Besides being Governor of Tientsin, Chung How is minister of trade for Kewchangalang and Cheefookooloo. His nominal salary is but five hundred dollars a year, but by a judicious system of bribes and, as Mullins used to say, "official purgatives," or perquisites, the amount reaches five hundred thousand dollars. Chung How is a man of simple tastes and easy manners, very just and bloody-minded, going for the Christians and the Jews, the English, the French and the Dutch with an impartiality that must win him the admiration of the world.

IV.

The Panorama of the War.

The way Harper's Weekly and Every Saturday pillage the Graphic for war-pictures is at once a sin and a sight to see. To give the devil no more than his due, Harper is the lesser of the two pirates, and does make amends by a quantity of pictorial enterprise which lacks neither power nor originality; but both of these widely circulated periodicals deserve the sharpest reprobation for their wholesale appropriations and unworthy imitations of a periodical that in reality should not be in advance of them at all. Whilst the daily press of New York leads the journalism of the world in dash and muscle, the Harpers—the wealthiest and most energetic book-publishers in the world—who ought to have and could have an artistic and literary staff with every European army in the field—content themselves with following where they, too, ought to lead. As for Every Saturday, it is confessedly nothing but an eclectic, and is hardly worth mentioning.

VI.

The English Periodicals.

A little while ago the decline of periodical literature was a common topic of newspaper speculation. But within a twelvemonth the American magazines have picked up amazingly; and running through the current pages of these, one is led to the conclusion that our predictions were at least a little premature. There's a deal of fresh vigor in the lot; and as the book-makers are for the moment rather dull, the monthlies and the weeklies supply a want felt more or less sensibly by readers. Not so, however, with the English periodicals. "London Society" is by no means so varied, agreeable and useful as "Harper's Magazine," and "Cornhill" and "St. Paul's" are decidedly below the average of "The Galaxy" and "Lippincott's." The British poets and novelists seem to be going to seed. We find Anthony Trollope carrying forward as many as three fourth-class serials, and all the rest stale and flat outright. "Before Sedan," verses in "McMillan's Magazine" for October, are only passable, but "John Anderson's Answer," a poem in "St. Paul's," is altogether bad, though we should think there are donkeys enough in the press to give it a "run" as soon as it is republished by our eclectics. There is, in fact, nothing noteworthy in any of these London magazines for October. Professor Seeley is rather dull and "The Cynic" verbose, and two or three new hands at the fiction bellows who are clumsy, make a poor show for the breezy autumn-time, that ought to be most fruitful.

V.

The De La Salle.

The De La Salle Monthly, issued by the association of the same name in New York City, has reached with this month the sixteenth number of its third volume. This magazine fills a void in Catholic publications much needed. Father Hecker has brought the Catholic World to a high pitch of excellence, rivaling in depth of thought and delicacy of criticism the best of the foreign reviews, but, like the North American, its reputation is too hypothetical—the merit of its articles is acknowledged, but they remain unread except by scholars and those who have abundant leisure and a skill of more exceptional inclination. Newspapers to-day have taken the place of treatises upon politics and kindred subjects, and the lighter magazines occupy a complementary place, to the exclusion of the heavy reviews and still heavier books. Thus, the monthly before us is a somewhat successful attempt to supply for Catholic readers an extended range of light reading, occupying a parallel ground with Harper, or Lippincott, or the Galaxy, but with special, almost exclusive, reference to Catholic subjects. The table of contents of this number opens with a memorial article upon the Rev. Silliman Ives, LL. D., a distinguished clergyman and philanthropist, who died in New York city some three years ago. The Aged Beggar, a tale founded on fact, and relating an incident of the French revolution; an essay upon the Suicide of Despair, and another upon the Peculiarities of Lakes; After Many Years, a very pleasantly told story, after Bjornsen, completes the first half of the number. The Death of Aggrippina is a translation from the Annals of Tacitus. It is followed by a somewhat involved and stilted essay upon the Abuse of Intellect, which is succeeded by a short biography of Sofonisba Anguisciola, the blind painter of Cremona. The publication of Pere Hyacinthe's letter to the citizens of the United States, and some scathing comments upon the same, and the late course of the apostate preacher of Notre Dame, bring us to the editorial department. Several pieces of poetry, however, are scattered through the number; the now trite invocation to poesy and its muse stamping the mediocrity of the first, but making it an excellent foil for the succeeding two, selections, whose very simplicity makes them very interesting and readable. The treatment of the current topics of the day, social, literary and scientific, is very able, and reflects much credit upon the conductors of the magazine.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

COX is a Kanuck.

WHAT else Fulton is beer.

TILTON caught Fulton schnapping.

TILTON's bust of Fulton is life-like.

IF other divines imbibe, wine not Tilton.

TILTON and Fulton are both Onstearians.

TILTON and Fulton are still at lager-heads.

TILTON thinks he has Fulton in a tight place.

FULTON's refrain—"I never loved a beer gazsel."

FULTON is so cross that he schnapps at everything.

FULTON isn't exactly a Daniel, but he isn't afraid of a bar.

TILTON takes wine for the brain, not for the stomach's ache.

THE New York Tribune insists that Mrs. McFarland shall be referred to as Mrs. Albert D. Richardson.

THE editor of the New York Mail spent last Sunday in the country with Nilsson. He says she is a jolly girl.

BEETHOVEN had fair hair. A lock of Ludwig is being exhibited in New York for the benefit of the Germans.

IT is not yet known which of the Southern States will make the best show in the census. A little while ago Virginia had the largest floating population.

CHICAGO Congressional "honors" are not for Joseph. Why this is thus is inexplicable. Congress has done enough of wickedness to card a Chicago Medill.

THE New Orleans Picayune tells us that Miss Williamson, of Memphis—a brilliant brunette and an heiress—was the belle of the late commercial convention in Cincinnati.

MORTON's fifteen thousand dollars that he raised in the New York Custom-house for the Republicans was absorbed in the Indiana election, and a cussed-'em house that was when the result was announced.

THE newspaper correspondents in Paris are trying to make capital by announcing that their letters are sent by balloon. As there is no other way to send them, the enterprise of the thing is not altogether clear.

MISS JUNKINS, of White county, Illinois, shoulders a barrel of flour and carries it two hundred yards a deal easier than most of her sex could shoulder a flour barrel.

MR. M. MELANCTHON HURD, of the well-known firm of book-publishers (Hurd & Houghton), has been spending a day or two in Louisville *en route* for New York from a business and recreative journey in the West.

A POETICAL somebody is inspired by the dance of society as follows:

A smile of request, an assent and a giggle,
A shake to the train, to the shoulders a wriggle;
A bounce, and a slide, a turn, and a skip,
A teeter, a back-breaking bend, and a slip—
And that is the graceful, the fairy-like "dip."

THE story about the slaughter-house and the red flannel shirt turns out to be a canard. Murat Halstead comes back to Cincinnati in a pacific, not to say, luxuriant, turn of mind, resolved to war no more on his fellow-man. This is well.

MRS. VAN COTT says if she had all the money ever paid for liquor she could buy every foot of land in the world. Very likely. And if she had all the money ever paid by women for back hair she could buy every drop of liquor in the world.—[Cin. Enq.

MOTHER EARTH would be shocked again if she could read the head-lines in the New York World, to-wit: "Terra Firma Half-Seas-Over," "Quaking Shakers in Philadelphia," "Trembling Villages Flying from the Propinquity of Dancing Steeples," "Extent of the Shiver," "A House Bulged Out Under the Shadow of the Charter Oak," etc.

THE question of right to reserved seats at concerts, which has caused a good deal of annoyance at Syracuse and elsewhere, was recently decided by one of the Washington County Court Judges, who held that all seats previously secured by ticket were the property of the person for whom they had been secured, and might be occupied or allowed to remain idle for that particular entertainment at his or her pleasure.

SAYS the New York Sun: "We have authentic information that the scheme for the sale of Cuba to the United States is being actively pushed. Mr. Paul S. Forbes and his associates are losing no time. Mr. Sidney Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, and Bribe-taker Davis, lately Gen. Grant's Secretary of State, will have a handsome share of the ten or twenty millions commission to be made upon the transaction."

SOME Democrats having maligned H. Bucher Swope, a candidate in Allegheny county, Pa., the Pittsburg Gazette comes at them with three sticks from the Raftmen's Journal, an exponent of the horse-marine interests at H. Bucher's former home. From the R. J. it appears that Swope is not only "genial," but that when he came away two brass bands serenaded him; farther, that Swope responded "in his usual terse and happy style." Swope, having caused this to be printed in the Gazette, retires within himself and awaits the popular reaction.

ANOTHER incident in the life of the late General Lee is related by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard of Georgia. It seems that an offer to place an immense sum of money at his disposal, on condition that he would reside in New York and represent Southern commerce, was declined by the General in the following terms: "No, I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task, which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them fall under my standard. I shall devote my life now to training young men to do their duty in life."

THE fate of the old Chicago Republican is a fine example of what a purely partisan and illiberal newspaper is bound to come to in this day of the world. A New York Times correspondent, though he don't seem to know it himself, tells in his narrow little way the secret of the success of the Chicago Tribune: "The Tribune is a Republican paper with Democratic principles; that is, the measures it advocates belong to the Democratic party, and its abuse of leading Republicans of the country has been much more damaging than that of the Times, or any other Democratic journal in the West. It supports the Republican ticket when it is for its interest to do so, but no dependence can be placed on it as a party paper. If I had nothing to form a judgment by but its teachings, I should repudiate General Grant and the policy of his administration in most important particulars, and find myself acting with his opponents. The Republican has sunk a large amount of money, and is not yet a financial success. It has been given $25,000 or $30,000 official city patronage for several years. Mr. Jacob Bunn, of Springfield, has bled to the tune of at least $300,000. Other Springfield politicians—friends of Mr. Yates, in whose interest the paper was started—have also suffered largely, and yet the paper is a failure, as the present change indicates."

WHEN a Chinaman at work on the Southern roads becomes fractious, the boss procures a "pick" and administers a mild correction. One of these bosses a little overdid the thing recently, and "Avery," of the Cincinnati Commercial, thus describes the funeral: "When the breath left the poor man's body, no loud lamentations were raised, but all the funeral preparations were conducted with soft footsteps and low voices. Everything was quietly removed from the tent that death had entered, and the remains wrapped in a blanket. At night, a lighted candle, a bowl of rice and chop-sticks were placed by the side of the dead. Next morning, the remains were placed in a tight coffin, and buried in a shallow grave. In the coffin with the dead body were placed a candle and matches, a bowl of cooked rice, and chop-sticks, and a good-sized bag of raw rice. These articles are buried with the body to light and sustain the spirit in its long and weary journey to its final resting place. The clothes of the deceased were burned by the side of the grave. At the head of the grave a head-board was placed, upon which was inscribed the name of the dead, age, residence, etc. I saw the grave, and to look at the characters on the head-board was another thing to reading them, but was told that the inscription simply gave name, dates, etc. It is said that when the two years' contract of the Chinese is out, and they return to 'their own, their native land,' they will take back the body of this dead man, and all others that may die meantime."

NEVER in the history of New York has anything been known like the present extravagance in dress, equipage, and entertainments. The popular daughter of an ex-Collector, married last week, was the fortunate recipient of gifts valued, at the lowest estimate, at $80,000. A country-seat on the Hudson, thoroughly furnished; carriages and horses; a check for $10,000; a riviere of solitaire diamonds; and a coffeepot of solid gold, for which the donors paid $2,000, were among the most expensive presents; while jewels, laces, and articles of vertu are said to have poured in until there was no room for more. A point-lace vail and flounce, ranging from $500 to $1,500, have come to be regarded as quite indispensable accompaniments to the marriage ceremony and wedding-ring. Importers look purchasers straight in the eye, and without the faintest suspicion of a blush, ask $400 for a black silk costume that would scarcely attract more than a passing glance, and for which $100 would be ample compensation. All fine articles of French jewelry—the pretty imitations of gold, pearl, enamel, and gem bijouterie; jewelled, carved and painted fans are going up at an alarming rate, and we are told no more are attainable at any price. Kid-gloves have advanced more rapidly than any other article in the line of necessities. Jugla's, Jouvin's, Alexandre's, and Bartin's two and three button gloves are eagerly bought up at $2 75 and $3 25 per pair. It is generally conceded that not a single firm in New York can furnish a complete assortment. Stewart's glove-counters, on almost any morning, would afford a study for the pencil of a Hogarth. No roulette-table was ever surrounded by more eager, excited, rapacious faces than those that cluster about the glove-stands in our fashionable stores.—[Chic. Trib. Cor.

BAGDAD.

A Prosperous Village—Two Weddings, With the Traditional Trip to Cincinnati—A Wretched Depot—Kuklux Foolishness—Scarlet Fever.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BAGDAD, KY., Oct. 21.

This village, of a dozen houses, with such a quaint old name, is situated on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, fifty-two miles from Louisville and twelve from Frankfort, in the midst of a fine fertile section of Shelby county.

The society is of the best, and, judging from the neatness of everything around their homes, the people are thrifty. In contrast with this display of taste, they have good reason to grumble at the old tumble-down apology for a railroad depot, which is a wretched affair—an eyesore to the community. They hope, ere long, to see a new and substantial one erected.

Like all other villages this one has its share of young folks, and Cupid has been shooting his darts and with perfect success in two instances lately. Yesterday, in the village at a quarter past one o'clock, at the residence of J. S. McKendrick, Esq., Mr. Wm. Hughes and Miss Matt McKendrick were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by Dr. Ryland, of Shelbyville. At three o'clock, two miles north of the village, Mr. Wm. Baily and Miss Mary Bryant were made one by Rev. Thomas Daniel, of this place. The happy couple and attendants started immediately for Cincinnati, taking the cars at Christiansburg after going at least three miles out of the way through mud to avoid our miserable depot, though much nearer.

The K. K. K.'s have paid our nighborhood several visits within the last two months, giving notices to some of the colored population to "vamose," and the consequence is that the farmers have a hard time finding hands. Not only the worthless ones have left, but many that were honest and reliable.

I understand that a white man was taken out and whipped a few nights since, for abuse of family and proclaiming himself a Kuklux while drunk.

A good school was opened here in September by Mr. G. T. Scearce, assisted by Mr. J. B. Hopkins, both graduates of Eminence College. Prof. Hollywood, of Frankfort, and Miss Mary Taylor, of this place, have charge of the musical department.

Scarlet fever is almost an epidemic in this vicinity. There have been a few fatal cases.

CALIPH.

INDIANA NEWS.

Terre Haute claims the finest opera house west of New York city.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided one hundred and ten cases during this term.

The editors of Northern Indiana are preparing for a grand excursion South, starting on the 31st inst.

Evansville is worked up over the finding of the remains of a human body partially dissected in a building used as a cigar manufactory.

Mr. David Risler, from near Paducah, Kentucky, was in Terre Haute Friday in search of an absconded daughter. He found no trace of her there, and passed on toward St. Louis.

Harrison county paid into the State treasury, as school revenue, the sum of $1,677 86. She will receive back, as her apportionment, the sum of $3,877 50, being more than twice as much as she paid in.

The appeal of Mrs. Clem will be decided shortly by the Supreme Court, the counsel for the defense having yesterday filed their supplemental brief, the submission of the case having been suspended for its introduction.

One of the colored jurymen that tried a negro case in the Criminal Court at Evansville, the other day, being asked how he knew the defendant was guilty, replied that "he saw it in his eye—he didn't need no witness."

Frederick Borough, who lives a short distance southeast of South Bend, celebrated his one hundredth birth-day last Saturday. He visited South Bend on that day, and the Register says he is as lively as most persons at seventy.

The State Geologist sent three boxes, containing four hundred and fifty copies of his last report, to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, from whence they will be forwarded to Sweden for distribution throughout the entire continent of Europe.

The following brilliant paragraph has been located in all the leading towns in Indiana, appearing as original matter in the local columns of their papers: "A richly dressed young lady created a sensation on Main street the other day by appearing without false hair. Where she came from is a mystery. She doesn't belong here."

Mrs. Harriet C. Greene, widow of the late George E. Greene, makes the following announcement in the last number of the Western Sun: "The publication of this paper will not be suspended on account of the death of my late husband, George E. Greene, but the same will be published as usual, until further notice."

The Fort Wayne Gazette says: "Out in Jackson township they have remarkable ways of curing diseases. A little girl out there was advised to wear a charm about her neck for fifteen days, and then her father was to take it and ride bareback twelve miles as hard as his horse could go to the Maumee river, throw the bag into the water, and then return, being careful to be just half way home by sunrise."

Louis Beckley being interrupted in the pleasant pastime of chastising a four-year-old child, by the daughter of his employer, Mr. John L. Noel, near Mt. Vernon, last Saturday, sought revenge that night by breaking into Miss Noel's room and attempting to pour prussic acid into her ear. The acid was spilled upon her neck, when she awoke, and Beckley fled. He was subsequently captured, and now lies in jail at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Columbus Walker, a rather good looking gentleman, from Belleville, Hendricks county, was married yesterday morning to the famous "bearded lady." The couple attracted a good deal of attention while taking dinner and supper at the Sherman House yesterday. The beard on Mrs. Walker's face is quite silky and luxuriant, about two and a half inches long, and gives her a decidedly masculine appearance. She looks like the best man of the two.

It is said that Miss Lizzie Boynton, the E. Cady Stanton of Crawfordsville, is no more. The ceremony by which she becomes Mrs. Harbert took place in the presence of a large and fashionable assembly on Tuesday evening, at Center church, and was performed by Rev. John Safford, assisted by Rev. J. H. Johnson. The happy pair, after a brief wedding tour, return to their homes in Des Moines, where Mr. Harbert is practicing law, and his wife, it is said, will enter his office as a law student.

The census returns of nearly all the counties are now in the United States Marshal's office, and from them a very fair estimate of the population of the State may be formed. The total population of the districts, the returns of which are in and have been examined and corrected, is 1,225,068. Taking that as a basis for the rest that are not yet in or examined, in all about forty districts, they will have a population of 373,106, making the total population 1,668,166. In 1860 the total population was 1,350,428. The State ranks about seventh in population.

At Bluffton, Wells county, the trial of John Strode for the murder of Adam Miller, in 1864, closed in the acquittal of the prisoner. Miller was killed by some person while acting as one of the Regulators in that section at that time. It is alleged that he attempted the arrest of Strode, but was demanded to keep his distance, and not doing so, was fired upon. Strode was not arrested till about six months ago. At the same place, on next Monday, the trial of James Gillen for the murder of a man named McCleary, last summer, will begin. Gillen and McCleary had a falling out about some family difficulty, in which the latter was killed instantly. The case will be an interesting one.

A Vision of Thieves and its Result.

[From the Troy Times.]

Lafayette Wheat, a very respectable man, living at 816 River street, in this city, on Sunday night retired as usual, and, soon after falling asleep, was disturbed by a dream. The purport of it was that two men, evidently burglars, were secreted in a barn owned by Daniel Winne, situate in a retired spot on the bank of the river north of Cooper's ice-houses. He could see that they were in possession of burglar's implements, and it seemed as if they were consulting and perfecting their plans for a raid of some sort upon the property in the vicinity. In the morning Mr. Wheat tried to disabuse his mind of the dream, but he could not keep it out of his thoughts. Finally, he became so impressed with it that, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he felt it to be his duty to go over to Mr. Winne's house and inform him of what he had seen in his dream. He accordingly went, found Mr. Winne, communicated to him the information, and requested Mr. Winne to accompany him to the farm.

The two men went, and, strange to say, discovered lying upon the hay, in the position in which Mr. Wheat saw them in the dream, two men, affecting to be asleep, and surrounded by a basket of tools available for use in burglarious expeditions. They were aroused and arrested. Mr. Wheat took one of the men and Mr. Winne the other, and started with them for the Third Precinct station house. On the way to the station, one of the men, a young fellow named King, slipped through his coat and escaped. The other, a young man named Daniel O'Connell, was locked up. This morning O'Connell was committed to jail until Thursday, when he will be examined upon the charges preferred against him, which now threaten to become quite numerous.

On O'Connell's person were found ninety-one cents in money, three handkerchiefs, nine keys, and a hunting-case silver watch. The watch was identified by John Montgomery this morning as belonging to him. Montgomery's place was broken into on the night of the 14th instant. An envelope was found in O'Connell's possession which implicates him in another burglary. The envelope was taken last week, with ten dollars, from the money drawer of Daughterty's saloon, on River street. Other articles found in the barn were identified as belonging to persons whose premises had been recently burglarized. King and O'Connell are also supposed to have committed the burglary in Lansingburg, on Sunday night. O'Connell is about eighteen years of age. Nobody knows anything about him, except that he is a canaller and a thief.

A Bombshell Among the New York Federal "Inspectors."

[New York (21st) Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Radical intimidation act has been tried and found wanting. United States Commissioner Osborn to-day discharged all the men arrested for interfering and embarrassing the so-called Federal inspectors of election on a test case. The Commissioner stated that the law was clear in the matter of which the prosecutor complained. He was not in the discharge of any duty, and was not improperly interfered with. The Commissioner's decision created intense excitement and indignation in Radical circles. Osborn is a Radical of the Radicals, and no one dreamed but that he would do any dirty work the party might put on him.

The news went down to Davenport, who is engineering the election for the government, who waxed wrathy and determined to apply the screws all the tighter. He was engaged in hearing the case of Heber Schroeder, who was charged with attempting to register twice, and he immediately decided to send his man up for trial. He also continued to issue warrants by the bushel for the arrest of other men, and swore that after this none of the prisoners would be allowed an examination till the election was over. During the afternoon ex-Judge Barret entered the office of Commissioner Osborn and accosted him as follows:

"Osborn—what is this?"

"Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. What's that decision you've been giving?"

"One moment, I'm busy now."

"Well, just give me a few points. I just want to know your reasons, as short as possible."

"My reasons are found in the law. The men could not be held under the act, and I had to discharge them."

"Well, it may be right, but it's fearful."

Counsellor—"The law is not worth anything; you'll find it so in every case you have come up under it. By-the-by, Judge, what are you going to spout on at that banner-raising to-night?"

This action of Commissioner Osborn came just in time to save him from a complication with the State authorities. Yesterday morning Justice Cardozo, sitting in the Supreme Court Chambers, on application of the counsel for these prisoners, issued writs of habeas corpus, requiring them to be brought before him at two o'clock that afternoon, but, as before that time they were discharged by Commissioner Osborn, nothing was done with the writs.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Next Governorship.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The time is rapidly approaching when the State convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky must choose our next Governor. The names and claims of many meritorious gentlemen of our beloved Commonwealth have been frequently discussed in connection with the office in question, in fact nearly every county in our noble old State has some favorite son of its own, who would, no doubt, make a good Governor. It is but a just and merited compliment to our body politic to say that the reason why we have ever been such a well-governed people is, that nearly all of our talented and patriotic sons know how to govern, sustain and perpetuate the blessings of good government. When so many thousands of virtuous and intelligent voters know how to appreciate the wholesome enactments of legislative authority, under the sacred restraints of the Constitution, it is not at all difficult, at any time, to secure the proper persons to execute the laws, preserve order, and build up our State in all that relates to our social, material and intellectual progress.

The day is not far distant when the Democratic masses of Kentucky must say who shall control and direct the destinies of this people for the next four years. Who is the coming man? Thousands of honest, faithful and unflinching Democrats of the First Congressional district honestly believe and fraternally insist that we have, at least, the moral right of furnishing the next candidate of the Democratic party for the Governorship. If there ever was, or ever will come, a time when the life-long services of the Democratic party of the "Old First" should be substantially acknowledged, that time is now. On principles of justice alone we can claim the nomination, but we do so in the spirit of enlightened party comity, to Democratic usages, and, according to our golden party rule—"equal rights to all; exclusive privileges to none."

The word Democracy, in these days of corruption and oppression, is but a synonym for honesty, fairness, liberty and justice. Let us see that we ever act according to its sacred behests.

The honest impulses of the whole Democratic party in this State are for us, and let the delegates to a good old-fashioned Democratic convention choose one of our talented citizens to bear our glorious standard to victory in August next. For thirty odd years this portion of the State has never enjoyed a State office of any kind, notwithstanding its Democratic votes had saved the party from defeat and annihilation many times. Henderson county, in the illustrious names of Powell and Dixon, has been honored in time past, as she richly deserved; Barren county (the home of the gallant Leslie) has had State offices in abundance; the upper part of the State, from Frankfort to Big Sandy, has had its talented men time and again in high State offices, always with the help and frequently with the indispensable aid of the First Congressional district Democratic vote. Let the Democratic party of Kentucky, in the hour of assured triumph and permanent establishment, remember these things.

NOW IS OUR TIME! The Democratic conventions of the counties of Fulton and Cumberland have unanimously declared that the Hon. J. Q. A. King, of McCracken county, is their choice for Governor. THEIR CHOICE IS OURS!

Every newspaper in this district is for King, but one, and five or six other papers in the State are for him also, plainly indicating his State reputation. Gov. King is a Democrat of incorruptible integrity. He is in the full vigor of manhood, about forty-six years old. He labors under no disabilities, the Federal Congress having removed them long since. Gov. King is most favorably known all over the State. He is an accomplished scholar, a profound lawyer, a most eloquent speaker, a high-toned, upright, noble-hearted, Christian gentleman.

Governor King is thoroughly acquainted with the whole machinery of our State Government. He has served well and ably several years in both branches of our Legislature, as Lieutenant Governor and "Acting Governor," and, throughout all the storms of politics and of sectional passion, he has preserved an unsullied purity of character—his dignity, manners and habits above reproach. The people of Paducah and McCracken county are for Governor King by an overwhelming majority against any man. He is the strongest man in the district by odds.

Paducah, the future hand-maid of Central and upper Kentucky, asks for the nomination of the Hon. John Q. A. King for Governor. In conferring the honor on him and upon the "Old First," the Convention will honor the State. J.

MCCRACKEN COUNTY, Oct. 20, 1870.

☞ The soldiers in Paris who took part in the first sortie, but struck a bee-line for the fortifications at the first volley of the Prussians, were led through the streets the following day with their hands tied behind their backs, their caps and tunics turned inside out, and on their breasts a card with the following inscription: "(The name.) Miserable coward, who abandoned his post before the enemy. All honest men are invited to spit in his face."

☞ A new form of envelope has recently become quite popular in Germany, and possesses the convenience of enabling one to open a letter, when completely sealed up, without the ordinary difficulty of finding an entrance. The arrangement consists in introducing a thread, which projects from one of the corners, by pulling which the lower edge of the envelope is cut through without injury to the inclosure, the address or the stamp.

☞ Gen. Trochu, in his work on the French army, states a fact not generally known. On the evening preceding the battle of Austerlitz two divisions of the French army came accidentally into collision, and shot at each other, causing painful losses and confusion, which might have had serious consequences, if it had spread. Few understand on how slender a thread hung the crowning victory of the first Napoleon.

☞ A New York correspondent of one of the Western papers says that when A. T. Stewart walks up and down Broadway

——"he feels
Like a giant in strength,
A Brobdignag in length,
A little tin Crœsus on wheels."

☞ A correspondent points out that Strasbourg was taken by the French on the 28th of September, 1681, and retaken by Germany on the 28th of September, 1870.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1870.

This has been another active day in financial circles. The applications for money were large, and the notes and acceptances falling due required large sums to meet them; but our merchants have operated so cautiously that they have been able to meet all their paper. Some of the banks are preparing to accommodate the pork men, and, as there is very little prospect of any money from the South, so long as the present low prices for cotton prevail, we cannot look for any relaxation in the money stringency before next spring.

EXCHANGE—Is still active. The banks buy at par and sell at 1-10 to ¼ premium.

GOLD—Is quiet; early in the day it was very weak, but rallied about noon, and closed at 113.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113¾
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have changed very little to-day.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1861	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1862	111¾@112¾
Five-twenties, 1864	110¾@111¾
Five-twenties, 1865	111 @112
Five-twenties, new issue	109¾@110¾
Five-twenties, 1867	109¾@110¾
Five-twenties, 1868	109¾@110¾
Ten-forties	105¾@106¾
Cy 6's	110¾@111¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113¾	114	114	..	..
" '62	112¾	113	112¾	..	¼
" '64	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	..
" '65	112¾	112¾	112	..	¾
New issue	110¾	110¾	110¾	¼	..
" '67	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
Coupons '68	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
10-40 coupons	106¾	106¾	106¾	..	..
Cy 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The margins made in local stocks and bonds at present are large, for dealers are unwilling to buy unless as a speculation, and investors are very scarce, and buy only when they can secure bargains. Eight-per-cent. bonds are receiving more attention than other securities at present. The Short-line eight-per-cents and the Carroll county bonds are also growing in favor. Gas Company stock and the stock of the Northern Bank are much sought after now.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	134	135
National Bank, Second	97	98
National Bank, Planters'	95	98
National Bank, City	100	103
Bank of Kentucky	96	97
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	113	115
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	123	125
Citizens' Bank	111	112
People's Bank	94	96
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	96	97
Security Bank	112	113
German Bank	110	111
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	88	90
Central Savings Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	95	96
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	150	152
German Insurance Co. Bank	158	160
Western Insurance Co. Bank	150	152
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	28	32
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	40	42
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	79	81
Louisville and Nashville R. R	77	78
Gas Company stock	108	110

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c	72	75
City for bounty, 6 per c	74	76
City for schools, 6 per c	75	77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79	80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	76
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	75	77
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	74	76
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	87	*89
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	92	95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94	95
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	80	82
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	99
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	86	87
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	80	81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	77	78
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	89	*90
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	92	93
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84	86
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	81	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	77	78
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	72	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	80	*85
Grayson county, 7 per c	72	74
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	73	75
Lyon county, 7 per c	70	*72½
Caldwell county, 7 per c	72	75
McCracken county, 7 per c	66	70
Shelby county, 8 per c	88	*90

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

GOLD—The constant fluctuations in gold for several years past has been one of the disturbing elements in business affairs. The following will show the range for 1870:

1870.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Closing
January	120¾	123¼	119¾	121¼
February	121¾	121¾	115	115¾
March	115	116¾	110¾	112
April	111¾	115	111¾	114¾
May	115¾	115¾	113¾	114¾
June	114¾	114¾	110¾	111¾
July	112¾	122¾	111¾	120¾
August	120¾	122	114¾	117
September	116¾	116¾	113¾	113¾
Oct. 1	113¾	114	113¾	114
3	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	113¾	113¾	113	113¾
5	113¾	113¾	113	113
6	113	113	112¾	113
7	113	113¼	113	113¼
8	113⅛	113⅜	113	113⅜
10	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
11	113⅜	113½	113⅜	113⅜
12	113⅜	114⅜	113⅜	113⅜
13	113⅜	113⅜	113	113⅜
14	113⅜	113⅜	113	113⅜
15	113⅜	113⅜	113	113⅜
17	113⅛	113⅛	112⅞	113⅛
18	113	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜
19	113⅜	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜
20	113	113¼	112¾	113
21	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	112⅞
22	113	113⅜	113	113

We annex a monthly table of the fluctuations of gold for the previous eight years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

Year		Jan. to Dec.
1866	Highest	[illegible]
	Lowest	[illegible]
1865	Highest	[illegible]
	Lowest	[illegible]
1864	Highest	[illegible]
	Lowest	[illegible]
1863	Highest	[illegible]
	Lowest	[illegible]
1862	Highest	[illegible]
	Lowest	[illegible]

	Highest. 1867.	1868.	1869.	Lowest. 1867.	1868.	1869.
January	137¼	142¾	136¾	132	133¼	134¾
February	140¾	144	136¾	135¾	139½	130¾
March	140⅜	141⅜	132¼	132¾	137⅞	130¾
April	141½	140⅜	134⅜	132¾	137½	131¼
May	138¾	140¼	144¾	134⅝	139⅛	134⅛
June	138⅜	141⅜	139⅜	136⅜	139⅜	137
July	140⅝	145⅝	137⅜	138⅞	140⅜	134
August	142⅜	150	136⅜	139⅛	143⅝	131¼
September	146⅜	145⅜	162⅜	141	141⅞	130⅛
October	145⅜	140⅜	131⅜	140⅜	133⅜	128⅜
November	141⅛	137	128⅜	137⅜	132⅜	122⅜
December	137⅜	136⅜	124	133	134⅜	119⅜

The New York Mercantile Journal of the 19th says:

Money has been in active demand for the greater part of the past week. The banks find employment for all their funds at the full legal rate, while private individuals are accepting five per cent. for call loans, when governments are offered as collateral, and six per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Time loans, even of the shortest dates, cannot be effected at less than seven per cent.

It is a matter of serious import that commercial paper cannot be placed at less than eight to nine per cent. for the best grades, unless of very short time to maturity. It is plainly evident that there is great need of a reform in the management of the national finances.

The Government ought to increase its issues of paper money, which should be made a legal tender for all demands, whenever the people desire it in preference to Government obligations that bear interest at three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. per annum. Until the time shall arrive when money can be hired readily, for long or short periods, at less than 3½ per cent. per annum, by first-class borrowers, our monetary system may safely be considered erroneous—unless, in the meantime, from some unforeseen cause (which is now most unlikely), the rate of increase of the national wealth shall advance beyond the present average of about 3½ per cent. per annum. The most important step, however, that can be taken to effect the much desired result of an increased growth of national wealth is the adoption of a national financial system that will insure an even tenor of the money market. For such a condition of things will drive out the speculators who are moths in the community, making them of necessity producers as well as consumers. These happy results, which are well worth working for, may be attained by the adoption of the following epitomized financial theory, which we have for years so persistently advocated:

"In the interchangeability (at the option of the holder) of national paper money with Government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest, there is a subtle principle that will regulate the movements of finance and commerce as accurately as the motion of the steam engine is regulated by its 'governor.'"

COMMERCIAL.

The week closes with the weather unexceptionably fine—the beginning of the Indian summer, which, it is to be hoped, will continue for weeks to come. In business localities there were evidences to-day of a seasonable trade, and the week's transactions, in the various departments, show highly satisfactory aggregates.

The New York Shipping List of Friday, in referring to the surroundings of business affairs, says:

The decline in gold to 112¼, yesterday, is said to have been due to some extent to the rumor of an armistice between France and Prussia. Whether this rumor has any foundation or not, it is of some value as indicating the future bearings of the market. Should peace be declared, the "bulls" in gold argue that the exports of cotton will be so restricted that a heavy drain of specie and bullion to liquidate our foreign trade balances will become necessary, and thus cause an advance in the premium. On the other hand, the "bears" in gold contend that the natural tendency of the premium is downward, owing to the large reduction of the national debt, the continued purchase of bonds by the government, which is bound to add to the confidence in our securities held abroad, and cause such a demand for them in Europe as to facilitate the placing of a five per cent. bond at par in gold, in which event the way will be paved for disposing of the four and a half and four per cent. bonds, as contemplated in the funding bill, thereby bringing us very near the resumption of specie payments. This last opinion seems to be the most prevalent, as may be inferred from the present weakness of the market. It is all the more plausible, too, from the fact that the percentage of increase in the productive forces of the country, indicated by the Treasury report for the year ending June 30th, 1870, seems to be fully sustained by the subsequent monthly reports, and by the present large shipments of cotton, wheat, and other export staples, which in turn explains the recent ruling of foreign exchange, and the recent substantial advance in freights to European ports.

The cotton market has shown more strength within the past few days, and an advance in New York and Liverpool is having a good effect upon commercial matters generally. The following statistical position of the great staple will be of interest:

	Bales. 1870.	Bales. 1869.	Bales. 1868.
Stock in Liverpool	565,000	459,000	407,100
Afloat from India	175,000	230,000	334,000
Afloat from America	39,000	20,000	17,000
Stock in London	29,780	56,800	72,818
Afloat for London	35,000	146,000	141,000
Stock in Havre	152,040	78,530	48,078
Afloat for Havre	11,212	55,607	83,049
Stock in Bremen	16,078	4,213	3,660
Afloat for Bremen		301	7,885
Stock in U. S. Ports	177,351	127,768	108,810
Stock in Int'r Towns	26,920	28,015	19,497
Total	1,217,420	1,167,714	1,227,405
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		49,706	
Decrease compared with 1868			10,075
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	65,000	45,000	125,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	8½@8¾d	12¼d	10¾d
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	15¼c	25c	25¼c
Price of gold	113¼	130	138

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	Stock Aug. 31.	Rec'd since.	Total.
1870	75,949	269,859	345,808
1869	10,411	270,788	281,099

	Exported.	Present Stock.	Balance to Spinners.
1870	73,874	177,351	94,583
1869	79,140	127,768	74,791

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co., of New York:

	—1870— Gt. Brit.	Cont.	—1869— Gt. Brit.	Cont.
Exports 1st Oct. to 7th Oct., inclusive	5,000	1,000	2,304	23
Previously reported	790,000	147,000	905,762	172,532
	795,000	148,000	908,066	172,555
Deficit to Great Britain			113,066	
Deficit to Continent				24,555

From the Liverpool Broker's Circular of September 29 we take the following figure:

	—Av. Weekly Deliveries— Trade.	Export.	Import.	Stock.
1870	49,450	7,643	2,301,077	521,880
1869	45,790	10,066	2,252,187	442,010

	—At Sea— Am.	E. I. Stock.	—Prices— M.O.	F. Surats.
1870	28,000	306,000	9d	6⅞d
1869	8,400	384,000	12¼d	9¼d

The cotton at sea is 58,000 bales less than last year, and the stock is 78,820 bales more. The import so far this year is 136,870 bales more than last. The average weekly deliveries are 1,237 bales more than last. The consumption of American cotton has averaged 30,111 bales for the past six weeks. Of the sales that week, 50 per cent. were American, 27 per cent. Surats. Stock of American 29 per cent., and of Surats 51 per cent. of the whole.

PORK PACKING.—The season is now at hand when, under ordinary circumstances, the hog-slaughter business would be progressing. At a corresponding date in 1869 a good many hogs had been killed. As yet nothing has been done at this point or around the falls. Stocks of old meats are nearly exhausted, and prices are ruling high in all of the markets. This fact is well calculated to influence farmers to hold back their hogs. But we are fully persuaded that packers cannot be induced to take the risks of last year. The country is literally full of hogs, production having been greatly stimulated by high prices. The corn crop is also unusually large, and feeders are making the hogs heavy. It is probable that the pressing demand for the hog product may maintain prices for a few weeks, but that a lower range of prices than farmers are now willing to accept will prevail at an early day, is regarded as highly probable. Louisville has ample capacity to slaughter four hundred thousand head. The following firms will be engaged, viz:

Duncan, Floyd & Co.	F. Lieb.
Hamilton & Bros.	Owsley & Co.
Hughes, Coslee & Co.	Wm. Jarvis & Co.
T. J. Martin & Son.	O. W. Thomas & Co.
E. Scheffel & Co.	Middleton & Co.

The facilities afforded by the bridge over the Ohio at this point will enable packers to draw more largely upon Indiana and Illinois for hogs, and much larger receipts are anticipated. As yet we are not advised that any contracts have been made, and the conclusion among packers seems to be to remain rigorously quiet until satisfied that prices have reached a point which will at least insure them against losses.

THE FIXED CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY.—The Philadelphia North American, in demonstrating that the republic of the United States is no longer an infant but an adult, goes into ecstasies over the fixed capital of the country. In floating capital the country is deficient. This is always the case, says a financial writer, in young countries. The American, however, denies that this is a young country. It says:

The mighty empire of Russia and the thunderous force of Prussia have both been created within the period covered by the record of our country. Germany has been ravaged from end to end by frightful wars that have ruined everything, and left the people living on black bread, and hardly men enough surviving to carry on the work of the field and the workshop. Yet Germany is now loaning money to us, as though she were richer than we are.

When our independence was won we had but three millions of people. Portugal has but four, Holland, Belgium, Bavaria and Sweden each five, and yet these are not poor countries and not obliged to run into debt for foreign capital to carry on their enterprises. We have over forty-one millions of people now, and still we call ours a young country, notwithstanding that we have passed all the nations of Europe except Russia in population and area, and equal all Europe combined in railways and telegraphs. No nation of Europe equals ours in the number of cities with a population of over one hundred thousand. We distance all comparison in the number of landholders. Our mineral treasures are, beyond all computation, superior to those of Europe. Our agriculture produces the greatest staples known to commerce. Have we not, then, ceased to be a young country? Is this quondam minor never to be recognized as an adult? If we are poor, pray, let us ask what is wealth?

We are not poor. We are rich; but our riches exhibit themselves most obviously in fixed capital. For no one can dispute the value of our houses, our cities, our lands, our bridges, our works, our industry, our agriculture, our mines, our commerce, our trade, our railroads, our canals, our telegraphs. There they all stand conspicuous to the world. But it is not true that the country is any longer young. East of the Mississippi it shows all the aspect of a permanent civilization of advanced date. If there be less wealth aggregated in a few hands, it is more made up by the prodigious distribution. To talk of a country being young that can boast of such cities as St. Louis and Louisville in its interior, cities, too, that date back to the French colonial days, is simply nonsense. We are long since out of leading strings, and have not now the excuse of youth to cover up our faults.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	484	251
Bacon, tcs	8	31
Bacon, casks	11	210
Butter, pkgs	29	55
Barley, s'ks	60	
Bagging, pcs	2.2	678
Bale Rope, coils		
Cotton, bales	1351	590
Cotton yarns	28	14
Coffee, bags	177	535
Cheese, pkgs	273	277
Candles, bxs	38	279
Cement, bbls		705
Corn, sks	13	
Cattle, head		115
Coal, bush		
Dried fruit, sacks	48	102
Drugs, pkgs		
Eggs, bxs and bbls		1
Flour, bbls	125	688
Fruit, pkgs		
Feathers, sacks		31
Hides, bbls	116	276
Hemp, bdls		242
Hay, bales	260	169
Horses, head	33	1
Iron, pig, tons	9	36
Lard, tcs	72	85
Lard, kegs	330	134
Malt, sacks	35	
Mules, head	6	
Mackerel, pkgs	2	171
Nails, kegs	20	288
Oats, sks		22
Oil, bbls	208	312
Oats, sks	490	
Pork, bbls	51	26
Pork, pcs	18	
Potatoes, bbls	74	324
Rye, sks	14	
Sugar, hhds	20	
Sugar, bxs and bbls	88	119
Seeds, sks	16	63
Shingles, No		
Tobacco, hhds	34	74
Tobacco, boxes	76	208
Whisky, bbls	577	512
Wheat, sacks	419	156
Wool, bags	15	

Weekly Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Has been in fair demand during the week, and prices have ruled steady at $1 70 @2 00 per gal.

ALE AND BEER—We have no change to note in prices. A fair demand prevails. We quote cream ale at $12 00 per bbl; stock ale at $13 00; bottle ale at $9 00; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 00 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices range from $2 50 to 4 00 per doz for common to the best Shaker brand.

BATTING—The market is steady, with sales of Nos. 1 and 2 at 22 to 25c per lb.

BAGS—Are in light demand, and prices are weak, though not quotably lower. Gunnies are nominal. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @62
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies in bales	20 @20½
" resewed	21½@22

BAGGING—The market has ruled steady during the week with liberal transactions on orders. Stocks are ample to meet the wants of the trade. We note sales to-day of 100 pieces of hemp bagging at 23½c. We quote hemp at 28½@29c, and flax at 29½@30c.

BALING TWINE—Is in demand and steady at 18 to 20c per pound.

CORDAGE—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	35 @38 c
Manilla rope	21 @22 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½ c
Tarred rope	18 @20 c

CEMENT—Manufacturers report a good demand and have not revised quotations. Sales to-day of 765 barrels at $1 77@2 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is steady and in good demand. Sales of bolted are made at 80 to 90c per bushel loose. Kiln-dried is nominal at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

COFFEE—Stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the trade and jobbers and grocers report a good demand at full prices. We quote:

Fancy	23 @23½
Choice Rio	22½@23
Prime Rio	22 @22½
Good Rio	20½@21½
Fair Rio	19½@20
Laguayra	22½@23
Java	25½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS, CANDLE WICK, AND TWINE—Prices rule steady and stocks are ample. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15½@17 c
" 600, " at	13½@15 c
" 700, " at	11½@13 c
Pound yarns at	33 @34 c
Carpet chain	33 @34 c
Candle wick	33 @34 c
Pound yarns	28 @34 c
Cotton twine	34 @36 c

COTTON—A firmer feeling has prevailed during the week and prices have an upward tendency. Receipts to-day were 1,831 bales and shipments 398 bales. We quote:

Middling	15 @
Low middling	14½@14¾
Good ordinary	13½@13¾
Ordinary	11 @11½

COOPERAGE—Business in this department is only moderately active, and prices have undergone no essential change. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$3 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 75
Bacon hhds	2 25
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	45
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" five gallons	75
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	18 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—The market is very firm at quotations, and an early advance may be anticipated, unless a sufficient rise in the Ohio occurs to float supplies from Pittsburg. Dealers are selling Pittsburg at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 per load, and Cannel at $5 50 per load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytona. Pittsburg coal is held at 11c in barges, cash; Cannel 15c; Pomeroy 10c per bushel.

CANDLES—The market has been active during the week, and manufacturers and jobbers report a satisfactory trade. We quote full-weight star candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory cheese rules firm and active at 13@15½c. Pine apple cheese is held at 25@25½c. We note sales of 200 boxes Ohio factory at quotations.

CANNED GOODS—A moderate trade in fruits is reported. Sauces, pickles, catsups, etc., are in fair demand and steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	14 50@15 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@5 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@3 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 25@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

FISH—We have no change to report in prices. The market is well supplied and a good demand is reported. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	12 00@13 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	6 75@7 50
Do No. 1, kits	1 75@3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Do No. 3	5 50@7 00
Herring, bbls	8 50@9 50
Sardines	25@ 48
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 65@1 75
do 2 lb cans	2 65@2 75

FOREIGN FRUITS—A moderate demand for lemons is reported. We quote at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—The demand has improved during the week, and the home trade has purchased liberally, as also buyers for Eastern markets. A fair supply demand for Southern markets is reported. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day include 500 bbls at quotations, assorted grades. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 90
Superfine	4 60@4 85
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 00@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 00
Rye flour	5 75

FIRE BRICK—Are steady, with a fair demand. We quote at $25 per thousand.

HOMINY—The market is well supplied, and we quote at $5 75@6 per bbl.

HAY—Is in good demand and firm; prime to choice timothy commands $17@18 50 on the wharf, and $19@20 from store and delivered on the cars. Sales reported of 84 bales at $20 on cars.

HIDES—Are in fair demand, and receipts find ready sales. We quote dry flint at 19@20c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted 10@10½c per pound.

HOPS—Are quiet at 20@30c for good to prime lots.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are in fair demand, and stocks are ample. Dealers quote at 5@6½c per lb in round and jobbing lots, cash and on time.

IRON AND STEEL—An active trade has characterized the market during the week, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Bar, lb, 3 C	@3¾	Steel—	
Bar, lb, 0 C	@4¾	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers'	5¼@6	Amer'n blister	11@13
Sheet	5¾@6¼	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @9	Sd. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9¾	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5¾	Steel do	10@13
Pulleys	4 @5	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Is in ample supply and prices are firm. French leather is advancing and stocks are being reduced. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	[illegible]
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter	30@32	Hog skins	[illegible]
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	[illegible]
Skirting	42		[illegible]
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35	Enam'd leather	
Bridles per doz	[illegible]	per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	[illegible]		

LIME—Is firm with a good demand and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl. We note sales of 200 bbls at quotation.

LUMBER—Stocks in the yards are ample to meet every demand and prices rule steady. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ @50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	50 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	28 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@25 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 50
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A good trade is reported; prices are firm and stocks ample. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra 5s and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Sirups are steady with ample stocks. We quote at 60c@$1 25 per gal. Receipts of new crop New Orleans molasses are reported, and sales are made at $1 05 per gal. in half bbls.

NAILS—The market rules firm and stock light. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 25@4 50	6d at $5 00@5 25
40d at $4 25@4 50	4d at $5 25@5 50
8d at $4 75@5 00	3d at $6 00@6 25

Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

NAVAL STORES—Stocks are ample to meet the demand. We quote:

Oakum, per bale	$4 50@6 00
Tar, per bbl	4 50
Rosin, per bbl	3 50@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	5 00@5 50

OFFAL—Prices rule steady with a good demand. We quote:

Bran, per ton	$17 00@18 00
Shorts, per ton	22 00
Ship stuff, per ton	25 00@26 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00@32 00

OILS—We have no change to make in our quotations. Dealers report a good trade. We quote:

Linseed oil	94 @96	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 20 @	Bank oil	69 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 18	Straits oil	65 @
Coal oil	26 @27½	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PAINTS AND COLORS—Prices rule steady and we continue our quotations:

White lead pure at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	$14 00@
American red lead	12 00@
English orange mineral	15 00@
English Venetian red	@3 50
French Rochelle ochre	3 50@4 00
Paris white	4 00@4 50
Spanish whiting	

PIG IRON—A fair trade is reported, and prices are steady. Receipts for the week are reported at 470 tons and sales 535 tons. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@35 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

PEANUTS—Receipts of new crop are reported. We hear of no sales.

RICE—Is unchanged with ample stocks. Dealers are selling South Carolina, Louisiana, and Rangoon rice at 8¼@9¼c per lb.

STARCH—Is in ample supply and we quote at 5½@8½c as to quality.

SOAP—Is steady with a good demand. We quote at 7@7½c for No. 1 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SALT—Prices are unchanged and agents report the market well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 45
Small	2 10
Small dairy	2 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—Clover seed has declined during the week, in other respects prices are steady. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$6 50@6 75
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@5 25
Red-top, per bushel	2 00@
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@1 85

SUGARS—There is very little old New Orleans sugar in the market. Some sales have been reported during the week of old crop on private terms. The following quotations are nominal:

Choice	13 @13¼
Prime	12½@12¾
Fully fair	12 @12½
Fair	11½@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good demand, and prices have ruled firm. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	14½@15
A's	13¾@14¼
B's	13¼@14
Extra C	13¾@14
C's	13½@13¾
C. Yellow	12 @13¼
Molasses sugars	9¼@10¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in active request, and prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote:

Demerara	12¾@13¼
Porto Rico	11 @12½
Cuba	11 @12

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—We have no change to make in quotations. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 25@1 35
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 00
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 20
Oolong, prime to choice	1 25@1 60

TIN-PLATE—Is in good demand and prices are unchanged. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 50

TINNERS' STOCK—Is in good demand, and we quote:

Block tin, per lb	48c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are quotably unchanged. Cider vinegar is selling at $7 to 8 00 per barrel; crab vinegar at $9@10 00, and pure vinegar at $11@12.

WOOL—Is steady, with a fair demand and light receipts. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb, on arrival.

WOODENWARE—Prices rule steady, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @9 50
" " 3, "	8 @8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 35@2 50
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @8 50
Churns, No. 1, "	9 @9 50
" No. 3, "	8 @
Assorted "	8 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@2 60
Sieves "	1 75@2 00

WINDOW GLASS—Is unchanged, and sales are made at the following revised quotations, with 30 per cent. discount to the trade. We quote:

8x10 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	[illegible]
11x16 to 10x24	8 00	18x22 to 18x30	[illegible]
14x22 to 22x28	9 00	20x28 to 24x30	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 50	20x40 to 30x38	12 00
26x38 to 24x36	[illegible]		

WHISKY—There is a fair demand for raw whisky, and prices have advanced during the week. Sales are made at 87@88c, tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

An active trade in dry goods has been a prominent feature in the general markets during the past week, and merchants are reporting their sales fully up to their estimates. Prices are undergoing but little change; brown sheetings are lower. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Arnolds	9@9½
Cannelton	12½	Hamiltons	11½
G't Western	12½	Lancaster	11½
Anchor	12	Richmonds	12
Penn Mills	12	Wamsutta	8
Laurel Hill	12	Gloucester	11½
Macon	11½	TICKINGS.	
Tallassee	12	Conestoga, m'd	24
Kennedale	12	do extra	28
Eastern standards		Everett	30
Osnaburgs, 7-8	14½@16½	Falls City	27
do 4-4	17@20	do A	30
Pepperell E, fine	13½	do A A	35
do R	12½	do A A A	40
do O	11½	Minnehaha	37½
do N	10½	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	22
Blackstone	14½	Albany	10
Hope	14	American	14½
Langdon, 36 inch	15	Jewett City	14½
do 34 inch	13	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	17	Starr A	16
Wamsutta	21@21½	Pepperell	16½
N. Y. Mills	23	Laconia	16½
Pepperell 6-4	30	Winthrop	14
do 7-4	35	DENIMS.	
do 8-4	45	Ogden A brown	18
do 10-4	47½	Albany blue	14
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	27
Common colors	60	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	70	Glasgow	16
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	17
Hamilton brown	20	Hartford	14
Amoskeag	20	Scotch	22½@37½
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	10@11	Bates	11½
Glazed	7 @10	Pepperell	14
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	14
Allens	11½	do sateen	16
Amoskeag	10½	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	12½	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	11½	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	11	Stafford Bros	40
Merrimac D	12½	Brooks	80
do W	13	Green & Daniels	40@45
do chintz	13	Stewart's	40
Pacific	12	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	12	Hadley	75
do frock	12	Willimantic, 6 cd	75
Bedford	8	do enameled	40
American	11½	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	12	Kentucky	40@65
Garners	11½	Eastern	30@75

Louisville Drug Market.

There has been a good business transacted in this department during the week and prices have undergone no quotable change. We quote:

Alcohol	$2 00 @ 2 10
Alum	5 @ 8
Calomel, lb	1 05 @ 1 10
Camphor, lb	80 @ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @ 1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @ 1 30
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@
Cream Tartar, pure	43 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	11 00 @11 50
Indigo, lb	1 50 @ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	40 @
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz, lb (Jennings)	43 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 50 @ 8 75
Madder, lb	18 @ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 25 @ 2 30
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 25 @ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 25 @ 2 50
Oil, tanners', gallon	75 @ 80
Oil, bergamot, pound	[illegible]
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75 @ 4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60 @ 3 80
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40 @ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	3 50 @ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16 @ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼ @ 6¾
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @ 6½
Soda, sal, pound	4½@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	4½@ 5
Salts, epsom, pound	4 @
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's, bladder, gross	15 25 @15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	16 25 @16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5 @ 6
Saltpetre, commercial, pound	11 @ 12
Saltpetre, pure, pound	18 @ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48 @ 50
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5½

Louisville Retail Market.

The markets are still well supplied with meats and butchers are demanding old prices. They report a good supply of cattle; the country is full of forage but prices are fully maintained. Poultry is unchanged. The market is well supplied with fish at former prices. There is a fair supply of fruit—apples, pears, and grapes. Peaches have disappeared. The vegetable market is well supplied and prices rule steady. Green corn is still offering at an advance in price. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	12½@15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 @20 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8 @10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	@12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	20 @25 c
Fresh pork, per lb	15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	25 @30 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Sausages	15 @20 c
Poultry—Spring chickens, per dozen	$3 50@4 50
Chickens, each	30@ 40
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	8 @10 c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	20c
Lemons, per doz	60@80c
Pears, per half peck	40@50c
Grapes, per lb	20c
Vegetables—	
Butter Beans, per quart	20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Green Corn, per dozen	20c
Tomatoes, per quart	10c
Potatoes, per half peck	5@10c
Turnips, per bunch	5c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Cabbages, per head	5@10c
Onions, per quart	5c
Green peppers, per hf peck	10c
Snap beans, per measure	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	35@40c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	40@45c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	25@30c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	25@30c
Wood—Beech, per cord	$5 00

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in good demand and prices are steady; receipts have been liberal, and the market is well supplied. We quote the range at $2 50 @4 50 per bbl for common to choice New York qualities.

BUTTER—Is in active demand, and firm; country butter readily commands 25 to 30c per lb for fine to choice lots on arrival. Western Reserve butter is firm at 33@40c, and New York tub at 40@42c. We note sales of 2,000 lbs Western Reserve at 38@40c, and 1,000 lbs country at 25c.

BEANS—Receipts of new crop are light, and dealers are selling at $2 50 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—Is in ample supply, and is quoted at $60@90 per ton.

BARK—Prime chestnut-oak is held at $12@12 50 per cord on arrival.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 25@28c per lb on arrival.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair demand at $14@16 per barrel for cultivated and $10@12 for wild.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good request, and prices are steady. We quote apples at 4@4½c, with some sales of strictly choice lots at 5c. Peaches are in light supply, and dealers are offering 8@9c for halves, new crop and bright, and 5@5½c for quarters.

EGGS—Are firm, and readily command 21@22c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is steady, though less active. We quote prime to choice lots at 75@77c per lb.

FLAX SEED—Is in fair demand, and commands $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

GAME—Dealers are paying $1 75 per dozen for quails, $2 per dozen for dressed squirrels, and $6 per dozen for prairie chickens.

GINSENG—Is in moderate demand at 85c per lb for prime.

ONIONS—Are steady and sales are made at $2 75@3 per bbl.

POULTRY—There is a good demand for chickens and ducks, and sales are made in lots on arrival at $3@4 per doz.

POTATOES—The market is active and sales are made at $2 35@2 40 per bbl loose, and $3@3 25 per bbl packed. We note sale 100 bbls from store at quotations.

The Grain Market.

The wheat market has shown more strength during the past week than for some time previous, and buyers have shown more disposition to operate. As a consequence, receipts have been readily taken, and the market closes steady. Nos. 1 and 2 red commands $1@1 15, on arrival, and white wheat $1 10@1 15. There is great scarcity of strictly choice white wheat, and round lots of this grade would command $1 20 per bushel.

The corn market is flat, and scarcely anything is doing except to supply the local demand, which is not large. Sales of ear are made from wagon at 40@50c for new and 50@55c for old; sales are made from store at 75c.

We have no change whatever to note in oats. Stocks on the market are ample to meet the demand. We quote in bulk at 35 to 40c on arrival, and 45c from store. Prime oats command 50c, sacks included.

A moderate demand for rye is reported, and prime to choice lots command 70@75c on arrival, and sales are made at 80@85c from store.

Barley is quiet and fall readily commands 90c@$1 10 on arrival, and spring barley 75@80c.

Malt is steady with a limited demand. We quote fall malt at $1 05@1 35, and spring at $1 10 @1 15.

The Provision Market.

The demand for bacon during the past week has been active, and sales have reduced stocks to an unusually low point. In fact, the market has been almost entirely bare of sides, and dealers have been unable to respond to the wants of customers with promptness. Sales of clear sides have been made at 18¾@19c for clear sides and 17½@18c for clear rib. Shoulders have been in better supply, though stocks are reported light and sales have been made at 14½@14¾c. The tone of advices to-day enabled dealers to advance quotations, and sales were made at 19½@20c for clear sides, 18½@19c for clear rib, and 14¾@15c for shoulders, the market closing excited.

Mess pork rules firm and sales are made at $26 @26 50. Rump pork is steady at $22@23 per bbl.

There is a good demand for hams with limited stocks, and sugar-cured commands 24@25c per pound.

Lard is steady at 16@16½c for tierce, and 18½@19c for keg.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been as active as was anticipated, and prices have been fairly maintained for all desirable qualities suitable for manufacturing purposes.

The following is an exhibit of the sales for the week and for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	120	12,186
Louisville House	206	9,340
Ninth-street House	124	7,008
Farmers' House	78	6,018
Boone House	122	6,064
Planters' House	28	1,868
Hhds	678	42,491

The sales to-day amounted to 70 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 2 hhds Ballard county new leaf at $15 75 and 9 70; 2 hhds Tennessee new leaf at $24 00 and 16 00; 5 hhds Henderson county leaf at $9 20, 10 25, 10 25, 10 50, and 11 00; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $7 05; 3 hhds Tennessee lugs at $6 40, 6 25, and 6 00.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 5 hhds leaf, Perry co., Ind., at $10, 7 10, 7, 7; 5 hhds lugs, Perry co., Ind., at $6 10, 8 00, 6 80, 6 30, 5 75; 1 hhd leaf, Cumberland co., at $7; 2 hhds leaf, Graves co., at $9 70, 7 50; 1 hhd factory, at $5 95; 3 hhds new leaf and lugs, Carroll co., at $7 40, 7 40, 6 70.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 9 hhds Grayson county leaf, $8 20 to 7 60; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs, 5 45 to 5 90; 1 hhd Henry county leaf, 7 30.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 17 hhds Logan county lugs and common leaf at $6 90, 6 75, 7 60, 6 25, 6 40, 6 40, 6 70, 7 90, 7 10, 7 10, 7 50, 7 30, 8 50, 6 40, 6 30, 6 40; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $9 70; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at $8 45; 1 hhd Breckinridge county low lugs at $5 45.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $4 80, 7; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf at $7 30; 2 hhds Warren county low leaf and lugs at $7 60, 6 65; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at $8; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $6.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi, at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending October 22, 1870:

Dray horse $40, cart mare 30 50, harness mare 99 00, work horse 38 00, harness mare 90 00, blind mare 46 00, gray horse, 27 00, saddle mare 67 50, work horse 30 50, mule 45 00, harness mare 80 00, harness and saddle mare 98 50, saddle and harness horse 93 00, harness horse 100 00, cart horse 12 00, brood mare 31 00, harness mare 70 00, work mare 60 00, saddle mare 90 00, cart horse 47 50, pair broke mules 300 00, farm mare 30 00, cart mare 31 50, plough mare 40 00, broke mule 130 00, blind mare 12 50, work horse 45 00, pair brown horses 215 00, harness horse 74 00, saddle and harness mare 103 00, harness mare 90 00, pair brown horses 350 00, saddle and harness mare 100 00, harness horse 80 00.

The following is a list of horses and mules sold at the livery and sales stables of Moore & Rucker for the week ending Oct. 22, 1870:

1 sorrell mare $25, 1 gray mare 30 50, 1 bay mare 18 50, 1 bay horse 75, 1 roan mare 74 75, 1 bay horse 20, 1 black mare 60, 1 bay horse 37 50, 1 bay mare 39 50, 1 black mare 75, 1 gray mare 18, 1 brown mule 125, 1 bay horse 25, 1 sorrel horse 145, 1 pair mules 238, 1 gray mare 14 50, 1 brown mare 39 50, 1 gray mare 16 75, 1 bay mare 80 50, 1 brown mare 74, 1 bay mare 45, 1 bay mare 65, 1 gray pony 23, 1 bay horse 15 50, 1 sorrel horse 41, 1 bay mare 18, 1 gray mare 20, 1 bay mare 49, 1 gray horse 85, 1 bay pony 39 50, 1 bay horse 60, 1 gray mare 36, 1 brown mare 58, 1 black horse 25, 1 bay horse 11, 1 sorrel horse 77 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1870.

The receipts, sales and transactions in live stock during the past week ending this evening have been large, and a large business has been done. Many of the drovers had to work hard to get rid of their stock.

CATTLE—The receipts of this class of stock were larger than any week this season. Many of them were very inferior, being thin cows, poor steers, oxen and heifers, really too thin for beef. There were a good many fair butcher beeves, which were sold at fair prices. Some stockers were purchased by feeders and driven to the country. A few fair shipping beeves were on sale, and taking all classes together, we look upon the market as being fully 25c to 50c lower on the 100 pounds. There were a large number sold, while quite a large number remain over unsold. The markets east of here are reported dull, and but little prospect of a change for the better. The pork season is almost upon us, and parties who handle cattle are well aware of the effect that the hog product has on the cattle market. Therefore we advise drovers to be careful in the kind of stock they handle, as the low grades are a drag at almost any price. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades—none on the market. Fair shippers consist of smooth flesh steers, weighing from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs, sell at $4 50 to 5. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 50 to 5. Good butchers' stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and pony steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, sell at $5 to 5 50; second quality sell at $3 50 to 4 50; common and inferior $2 75 to 3; and tailings at $2 to 2 50. Milch cows sell, as to quality, from $30 to 60, with but few on sale and but little inquiry.

SHEEP—The receipts were good, with a fair demand. Prices for fair wethers, $2 50 to $3; good heavy at $3 50 to $4 when they weigh 120 to 140 lbs; mixed lots at $1 75 to $2 per head.

HOGS—The receipts have been quite heavy and the market closed with an advance of fully 50c on the 100 lbs. The packers are almost ready to go to work, and, should the weather be favorable next week, at least one house will make a commencement. Many are the speculations as to what the opening price will be, but, from present indications, the price will be above what it was thought it would be a week ago. Light, thin, or half-fat, weighing from 175 to 220 lbs, sell at $6 75 to $7; heavy at $7 25 to $7 50 when they weigh 250 lbs and upwards. A few choice butcher hogs were sold to-day at $8, but this was an outside price and must not be taken as the rate.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still arriving on their way South. Market reported dull and but few selling.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	1,257
Sheep	850
Hogs	693
Horses and Mules	220
Total	3,020

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle during the past week has been heavier than for many weeks previous, and the market as a general thing ruled dull during the entire week, with a noted decline on the medium and common grades of butcher stuff, while No. 1 good butcher stuff sold close up to former quotations. The thin and inferior grades of cattle sold the past week at from 2 to 3c, medium and common 3¼ to 3¾c, fair to good 4 to 4½c, and for the best grades of butcher stuff 4¾ to 5c; No. 1 and extra 5¼ to 5½c. Very few sales are made at the last-named prices.

Shipping Cattle—No sales. The firm of Reis & Stern shipped from our pens to-day six cars cattle eastward bound, the most of them very fine beeves. The market for this class of stock ranges from 6 to 7c. There are about 100 head left in pens unsold.

HOGS—The receipts of this class of stock do not foot up so heavy as last week's receipts. The market is firm and advancing, the weather being favorable. There seems to be a better feeling manifested than at the fore part of the week, and drovers have no trouble of getting rid of their hogs, on arrival, at fair prices; we might say at from ¼ to ½c higher than last quotation. The market price now for half-fatted, weighing two hundred pounds and upward, is 7 to 7¼c and for the best No. 1 heavy, well-fatted hogs 7¼ to 7¾c. There have been a few sales, in a retail way, at higher figures. Smooth, nice fat shoats, weighing one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds, sell at from 6½ to 7c. None left over unsold.

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock rules about as last quoted, at from $1 to $1 50 per head for thin poor sheep, medium and fair $1 75 to $2 25, and for the best smooth well-fatted butcher sheep, per lb, 3 to 4c; extra 4¼c; heavy sheep well fatted 4½ to 5c. None left in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—The shipments of this stock the past week to the Southern market have been light. Market reported dull, and drovers are holding back for a better market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	842
Hogs	1,611
Sheep	491
Horses and mules	70
Total	3,014

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—P. M.

The cotton receipts at all the ports for the week were 82,430 bales, and the exports 15,975 bales; stock on hand 204,910 bales.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to begin the prepayment of the November interest, without rebate, on the 28th inst.

The bank statement is favorable, and as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$266,865,396
do increase	337,405
Circulation	32,517,098
do increase	450,669
Deposits	189,578,981
do increase	2,089,268
Legal-tenders	52,390,912
do increase	1,864,553

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is nominal at 8½@8¾.

The gold market is firm; opened at 112¾, and closed at 113. Cash gold is very scarce. The borrowing rates were ½@¾, but the ruling rate was ½ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $88,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $556,000.

Government bonds are steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113¾@114⅛
Coupons of '62	112⅝@113⅛
Coupons of '64	111¾@111⅞
Coupons of '65	112 @112⅛
Do new	110⅛@110¼
Coupons of '67	110⅛@110¼
Coupons of '68	110⅛@110⅜
Ten-forties	106½@106⅝
Currency 6's	111⅛@111¼

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91¼@	Old Virg'a	63 @
Old Tenn	62¾@	Old N. Car	47 @
New Tenn	60¾@	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	61½@		

Stocks are dull and prices lower, but improved on the announcement of the bank statement and closed steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	68	Northwestern	80¼
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	89
Western U. Tel	40¾	Rock Island	111⅛
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen'l	109
Mariposa	5½	St. Paul	63⅝
Do preferred	11	Do preferred	[illegible]
Adams Express	63	Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	37	Do preferred	76
American Ex	43½	Fort Wayne	93⅛
U. S. Express	38½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	43⅜	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92⅜	Chi. & Alton	113⅜
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87⅜	Do preferred	115⅜
Erie	23⅜	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32⅜
Erie preferred	45	C. C. and C	81
Harlem	135	Burlington	150
Do preferred	135	Lake Shore	94⅛
Reading	100⅛	C. C. & I. C	17⅜
Mich. Central	120⅛	Illinois Central	136⅛
Pittsburg	106⅜		

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$61,636,941
Do. do. do. currency	7,339,195

The Sub-treasury received $24,005,636 gold for customs during the week, and paid out $766,695 on account of interest. The total amount of 1871 bonds redeemed thus far is $482,000, and less than one million of the November interest has been rebated.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,229,190
General merchandise	4,081,039

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 3,000 bales of middling uplands at 16¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 16,000 barrels; sales of 13,800 barrels of superfine at $5 [illegible]; extra $5 70@5 90; choice $5 [illegible]; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; round-hoop Ohio $5 75@6 [illegible]; St. Louis $6@8 [illegible]. Wheat, the demand is active for export and prices have advanced 2c; receipts [illegible] bushels; sales of 136,000 bushels; No 1 Chicago [illegible], new, $1 [illegible]; No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 [illegible]; winter red and amber Western $1 [illegible]; white Michigan $1 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is dull and prices are drooping. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts [illegible] bushels; sales of 41,000 bushels; mixed [illegible]c. Oats are [illegible] and unchanged in every respect; receipts [illegible] bushels; sales of [illegible] bushels; Western [illegible]c, and Ohio 54@55c. Leather is quiet. Wool is quiet but firm; sales [illegible] lbs of fleece at [illegible]c and pulled at 31@42c. Hops are steady with a moderate demand. Coffee is steady with a moderate demand. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 500 hhds of Cuba at 9¾@10¼c, and Porto Rico at 10¼c. Molasses, there is only a limited jobbing demand at [illegible]c. Petroleum is steady with a moderate demand; crude 11¾@13c, and refined [illegible]c. Butter is steady with a moderate demand. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm. Pork is dull but unchanged; sales of 100 bbls mess at [illegible]; also sales of 1,000 bbls old and new mess, seller November, at $23 50; new seller December, at $[illegible]. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Middles are dull; sales of 200 bxs long clear at 14¼c. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of 150 tierces of steam at [illegible]c, and kettle-rendered at 16¾@17c; also sales of 500 tierces, seller January, at 14¼c. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping; sales of 150 bbls at 93½@94c. Copper is unchanged; Ingot 21¼c. Pig iron $[illegible]; bar [illegible]. Nails are unchanged.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is good for export at full prices. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm for export; new spring $1 [illegible]; winter red and amber Western $1 [illegible] 41. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 90@95c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand at unchanged prices. Corn is dull and prices are drooping; mixed [illegible]c. Eggs, the demand is good at full prices, 31@33c. Pork is quiet and unchanged in every respect; new mess, seller December, at $[illegible]. Beef is dull. Bulk meats are dull and prices are nominal. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm. Lard is steady with a moderate demand; sales of 500 tierces, seller December, at 14c.

DRY GOODS—The market, as usual at the close of the week, is inert and depressed, especially for heavy fine unbleached cottons, brown drills, corset jeans and the better class of bleached muslins. Prices at present are quite irregular, and it must take some days to equalize values. New York Mills muslins, for instance, are being sold at 20c, while Wamsutta command 19c, White Rock 17c, Masonville 16c and Hope 13½c, while Sprague's printed calicoes and Gloucester goods sell on the same counters at the same price, 11½c. Most all prints are sold at prices that will not invite custom so long as printing cloths are on a down plane, if we except Garner's, which are offered as low as 10½c, and Sprague's which are highly mentioned this season, and a full line of Madder colors. Mous de laines are offered in all grades at 18c and are really cheap, while ginghams remain steady and firm. Amoskeag stripes, 6 by 3, are reduced to 21c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14¾c. Flour is dull but unchanged at $5 [illegible] 75 for family. Wheat is dull and prices are drooping; red $1 [illegible] 10. Corn scarce and firm; new [illegible] and old 60@62c. Rye is dull and prices are drooping at [illegible]c. Oats are dull but unchanged at 35@44c. Barley is quiet and weak; fall $1 [illegible] 15. Groceries, the demand is good at full prices. Linseed oil is quiet and weak at 90c. Butter is dull and prices drooping at 25@27c. Cheese, the demand is good at full prices. Cloverseed is dull but unchanged at 9½c. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged at $1 [illegible]. Pork, full prices are asked but there is no demand; mess $[illegible]. Lard, full prices are asked, but there is no demand, 16c. Bacon is scarce and firm at 14½c, 18¼c and 19c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Hogs are scarce and firm, and the higher grades have advanced; sales at 7½@[illegible]c. Whisky is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; held at [illegible]c. Gold 111¾. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm, and prices are ¼@½c higher; $1 04½@1 05¼ for No 2 spring; this afternoon the market was dull at $1 04 cash. Corn, No 2 is quiet and ¼@½c higher at 54½c cash and 54¼c for seller November; this afternoon the market was inactive. Oats, No 2 is quiet but firm at 35¼c. Rye, No 2 is quiet at [illegible]c. Barley, No 2 is dull at 98½c. Highwines are dull at 86c for wooden-bound. Provisions are steady and prices unchanged. Hogs are active but 30@50c lower at $6 50@8 20. Cattle are dull and prices drooping at $3@6 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 8,000 bbls of flour, 124,000 bushels wheat, 45,000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels rye, 25,000 bushels barley, 3,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 120,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats, 340 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 2,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firm at 7½c for rye.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Cotton is dull but unchanged. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 red winter, by sample, $1 13@1 20; do inspected $1 12. Corn, the demand is light but holders are firm at 60c for choice yellow, and [illegible]c for white. Oats are quiet and weak at 43@44c. Barley is dull but unchanged at 85c @$1 10. Rye higher at [illegible]c. Whisky, the market is better at [illegible]c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging are unchanged. Pork is firm; mess $25@25 50. Bacon is firm; shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 18¼@18¾c; clear sides 19½@20c. Lard is firm at 16c. Cattle are active and firm at 3@6¼c for good to choice. Hogs are steady at 7@8c for fat and 6½@7c for stock. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,300 bbls flour, 22,400 bushels wheat, 2,340 bushels corn, 13,700 bushels oats, 5,800 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 200 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Flour is firm; superfine $4 75; double extra $5 30; triple extra $6. Hay, prime is firmer at $27. Bacon is held at 15¼c, 18¾c and 20½c; hams 27½@28c. Sugar, 37 hhds of new were received and sold; yellow clarified 13@13½c. Molasses, prime [illegible]c. Coffee is easier; prime Rio 17¼c. Other articles are unchanged. Cotton is active and higher; sales of 6,300 bales; good ordinary 14½@14¾c; low middling 15@15¼c; middling 15¾c; receipts 796 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,378 bales; receipts proper, behind the same time last year, 29,931 bales. Sterling 22¼; sight drafts ½ discount. Gold 112.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Flour is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand; Western $1 [illegible]. Corn is dull but unchanged; mixed 70@72c. Oats [illegible]c. Rye is dull but unchanged at 75@85c. Mess pork is dull but unchanged at $27. Bacon is scarce and firm; shoulders 15@15¼c; rib sides 18¼@18¾c and clear rib sides 19¼@19½c; hams 25c. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky is dull and prices are a shade lower at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Flour is quiet and weak but prices are unchanged. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect; fall Indiana red $1 37@1 40. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 90c. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; mixed 75@80c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand at 50@[illegible]c. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged in every respect; crude 15¼c; refined 24¼c. Whisky is firm; iron-bound 95c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—Petroleum, crude, the market opened dull but closed active; sales 2,000 bbls, seller October at 9¼c; 1,000 bbls, seller 3 days, at 9¼c; seller November 9¼@9½c; seller all the year [illegible]c. Refined is dull and prices have declined; sales 1,000 bbls, seller October, at 24c; on the spot 24¼c; seller November 23¾@24c; seller December 23¾c; buyer all the year 24@24½c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Cotton is firm with a good demand at 14½c; receipts 1,317 bales; exports 2,211 bales. Flour is steady. Corn, new 60c, and old 70@72c. Oats 50c. Hay $21. Bran $21. Lard 17¼@18¼c. Mess pork $28 50. Bacon shoulders 15c; sides 19½@20c.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

In the Vosges.

Garibaldi is organizing a formidable army in the Vosges Mountains. A battle, lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning till night, took place yesterday between Morez and Cuiseaux, which is near the Swiss frontier and about sixty miles north of Lyons. No news of the result has yet been obtained.

The Situation at Paris.

The Parisians are keeping the besiegers busy. Sorties, bold, bloody and desperate, are of almost daily occurrence, and the consequence is that the Prussians are kept constantly on the watch, are exposed by day and night, and their preparations for an active siege have undoubtedly been delayed very much from the vigorous fire from the French fortifications. Under such circumstances it will be impossible for the Prussians to maintain the siege during the winter, when the severe weather will not permit of the hardships and exposure which the French activity now compels them to suffer.

Peace Negotiations.

Another peace movement is on foot. This time, it is said, England has made an offer of direct intervention and is seconded by Austria and Italy. It is true there is no official confirmation of this report, yet mention of the matter comes from London, and Tours, and Vienna, and there must be something in it.

A later dispatch—a special to the New York World—says that the Empress Eugenie is in London holding a conference with Lord Granville, and that negotiations very favorable for peace are progressing. England asks for an armistice, not for the purpose of electing a constituent assembly, as before reported, but for a restoration of the Empire, asks that Eugenie be allowed to re-enter France, and Bazaine to leave Metz to protect her, restore order, and make peace. It is also stated that Trochu approves of this plan and will give it his support.

Another report is to the effect that Bazaine will be allowed to march to Paris and declare in favor of Napoleon IV.

Advertising Agencies.

One of the most reliable establishments of this character, that of John Hooper & Co., of New York, whose name has long been the synonym for integrity and financial responsibility, has just been merged with the younger but not less favorably known house of G. P. Rowell & Co. The success of the last named firm has been something unparalleled in the history of the business.

We lately heard of an anecdote related of a traveling representative of a well-known patent medicine firm who was endeavoring to contract with the publishers of a leading Western paper. "I am impressed" said he, "with your establishment; it reminds me of that of G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, with only this distinction, you ask a great deal of money for a little advertising, and they give a great deal of advertising for a little money."

This is the impression that many obtain and not without justice, for although Messrs. Rowell & Co. have never claimed to be able to insert advertisements in newspapers at lower prices than the publishers would accept from equally responsible advertisers who furnish a similar amount of patronage, yet in this last clause lies much of their success. For some years they have been the largest customers of most of the newspapers published in the United States.

Their American Newspaper Directory, which is conceded by all persons competent to pass judgment upon such a work, to be the most complete volume of its character ever issued in this or any other country, may be found on the shelves of every prominent advertiser.

This firm has for some years been conceded to be the leading establishment of its kind in America. And the absorption of J. Hooper & Co., one of the few others which could with justice be called their rivals, places them in a position far in advance of all competitors.

More than five thousand American periodicals are received regularly and kept on file at their offices which are located in the New York Times building, Nos. 40 & 41 Park Row, and we are informed that their corps of assistants outnumber the combined force of any four similar establishments now in existence.

Our patrons can always be sure of finding a file of our papers open to their free inspection at the office of Messrs. Rowell & Co., whenever they happen to be in New York and want to read the news from home.

We copy the above from an exchange and heartily endorse it. We regret the withdrawal of Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., from the business, as in all our dealings with them we have found them prompt, efficient, reliable and obliging. Their successors, Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., are full of tact and energy and for responsibility and efficiency are second to no advertising agents in the land. Our dealings with them during the last two years have been very extensive and eminently pleasant and satisfactory.

Elder John A. Brooks in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of the 22d has the following in regard to Elder John A. Brooks, late of Winchester, who has long been one of the most popular ministers in Central Kentucky:

There is scarcely a city in the United States that can boast of more real worth and oratorical power in the pulpit than our own. The pulpits of every denomination are filled with gentlemen of acknowledged ability. So universal is this, that one may drop into any one of the many churches in our city and never be disappointed in the expectation of hearing a good sermon. It affords us pleasure to add another name to the list—that of elder John A. Brooks, of Kentucky. The First Christian church, Seventeenth and Olive streets, have, we learn, engaged this gentleman, and he will enter upon his pastoral labors next Sabbath, 23d inst. Mr. B. graduated at Bethany college, West Virginia, in the best days of that great teacher and divine Alex. Campbell, and is an honor to his alma mater. We extend him a hearty welcome, and wish him great success in his new field of labor.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, October 24.

Railroad trains from Louisville and Jeffersonville were crowded yesterday.

COURIER-JOURNAL will be found for sale at the postoffice news-stand this morning.

The little son of Thomas Aikers, the City Marshal, who has been lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, is recovering rapidly.

The Floyd Circuit Court, Hon. Geo. A. Bicknell presiding, convenes at 9 o'clock this morning. George F. Rucaby officiates as prosecuting attorney.

The "pain-killer man," "wizard-oil man" and corn doctor have gone to Jeffersonville. They announced their departure Saturday night. What will the night-loafers on the street corners look for next?

On Saturday night some fellow got into a difficulty with a negro, while the wizard-oil man was holding forth at the corner of State and Main streets. There was a large crowd assembled, among the number a large number of ladies, who were listening to the music. In the melee a lady was struck, but not seriously hurt. She screamed loudly. The ruffians immediately ran away, and bystanders wished to know where were the policemen of the Third District. Can the policeman on that "beat" answer?

The following was the record on the station-house slate yesterday: Jake Patton, drunk; Nick Neff, same complaint; Mr. and Mrs. Golding, stragglers; Gus Hipple, drunk and lying on the sidewalk; Charles Smith, loitering around the Glassworks after eleven o'clock at night; Charley Cole, drunk (could not tell his name when arrested), but thought his name was Gus Hipple, as Gus was drunk and Charley thought he was sober. Charley could not tell the officers yesterday morning whether his name was Cole or Hipple; John McManus, "a bully boy from Tipperary," as he styled himself, was provided with accommodations in the station-house yesterday morning, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

James V. Kelso, Esq., orated to a large crowd at the corner of Locust and Chartres streets Saturday night. He did not enter into a general discussion of the political topics of the day, but congratulated the citizens of the First ward on their devotion to Democratic principles and the great triumph of the Democracy in the election of the Democratic State and county tickets. He made a few brief remarks on national affairs, such as expenditures of the Government under Radical rule, the high tariff, &c. He was followed by Capt. Jont Peters, who merely indorsed the remarks of Mr. Kelso. The Eureka band from the New Albany Woolen Mills furnished the music. G. W. Jones, the sheriff elect, furnished the refreshments.

The Ledger of Saturday last had the following list of real estate transfers for the past week:

Isaac Moore to John P. Vernia, part of lot 7, Mooresville	$ 550 00
John S. Davis to Stephen S. Waiteman, lot 83 First street, plat 26	40 00
Peter Albert to Henry S. Perrette, lot 2, plat 263, 30 acres	1,000 00
William Baily and Alfred Davis to Jos. Ulmer, nw q of ne q of 14, 3, 5	400 00
Peter Walser to Nancy Ashworth, 6 acres of n ½ of sw q of 9, 3, 6	600 00
John E. Noyes to Ellen Chapin, 25x130 feet of lot 10, block 9, Griffin tract	125 00
Benjamin Norris to Wm. A. Tuttewiler, lot 17, plat 79	125 00
George Jennings et al to Elizabeth Heisbell, a 20 feet of lot 23, Upper First street	1,157 00
W. R. Byerly to Ida A. and Greene E. Rollins, 1 acre of e ½ of ne q of 20, 2, 6	325 00
Elmira Heiling to Isaac and Martha J. Moore, ¾ of an acre of nw q of 21, 2, 6	400 00
John W. Munster to Jacob Best, 26 feet and L of lot 3 of B, s Lower Spring street	1,200 00
Caroline A. McCurdy to James F. and Sarah E. McCurdy, s 24¼ feet of lot 18, State street	5,000 00
James F. McCurdy to Caroline A. McCurdy, und ½ of part of lots 10 and 11 of 22 Illinois Grant	500 00
William R. Jackson, Sr., to Oliver Payne, lot 23 Cherry street, plat 84	300 00
Phoebe A. Brooks to William Pockersgill, Jr., und ½ of lots 68, 107, bet. Shelby street, and 94 Poplar street, plat 93	75 00
Jacob Summers to Matthew Baily, Jr., w 20 feet of lot 19, Main street, Georgetown	225 00
Francis Jennings' estate to Stephen Stuckey, lot 5 of C, n Lower Market street	1,555 00

LOCAL BREVITIES.

WM. BARRETT, a straggler, was given a bed at Clay-street last night.

GEO. DOUGLAS, drunk and disorderly, was at Clay-street station last night.

THERE was a numerous attendance at the beer-gardens yesterday. The season is nearly over.

THE Nicolson pavement on Third street extended has been completed nearly to Oak street.

OFFICER HARDING yesterday arrested a boy named Peter Frisk for reckless riding on the street.

CATHERINE GLORIOUS was drunk and disorderly again yesterday, and staid in Clay-street station for it last night.

DAN SHEA, WM. SPENCER and GEO. REED were a happy trio in jail last night, all registered as drunk and disorderly.

OFFICER HINES yesterday arrested William Lee for assault on another negro with intent to kill. He was in jail last night.

MIKE MCDONOUGH, arrested under the head of disorderlies, is not the same who lives on Water street, as he is a sober, industrious man.

RHODY GURTON, a colored damsel only eighteen years old, got drunk and disorderly yesterday and finally brought up in the First-street station.

JAMES MORTON escaped from the House of Refuge last night. He is eighteen years old, stoutly built, and of sandy complexion. He left without his clothing.

IT was reported last night that Mr. W. G. Reasor, formerly Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court, who has been ill for some time, was in a dying condition.

A PARTY of forty emigrants from various parts of the South, left for Kansas, where they expect to buy lands and settle upon them, via the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

THE work of constructing a footway over the great bridge over the Ohio river is progressing rapidly. The railing which is being put up is very handsome, and adds greatly to the appearance of the structure.

Two children, one the son of Jo. Stellenkamp, a barber in the upper part of Main street, strayed away from home yesterday afternoon. They had not been found up to a late hour last night and their parents were in great alarm about them.

IN THE TOILS.

Scenes From the Undercurrent of Society.

The proverb that one half the world knows nothing of how the other half live, is as true as it is old, and yet, from the undercurrents of society, with its ever varying phases, there may be derived the material for volumes of both interesting and instructive information, illustrative of the frailty and depravity, or heroism and nobility of the human character. There was yesterday placed before a prominent member of the police force of this city, the story of a wife and mother, which seems to to show the controlling influence which intemperance and unbridled passion will exercise over erring man, and in bold contrast with it the fortitude, trustfulness, and even forgiving nature of virtuous women.

During the year 1865 there came to this city from the South a man in the prime of life, accompanied by a wife whose many noble qualities made her revered by all who knew her, and an interesting family of children. Being possessed of considerable pecuniary means, he engaged in business here, and prospered as only men can who are honest, enterprising and attentive to business. Fortune smiled on all his efforts, and for some time no surging wave came to mar the tranquility of his domestic life. But in an evil hour he made the acquaintance of a woman whose intrigues have made her notorious among the fast men of the city, and from that time until the present he has followed her with a blind infatuation which has been as unfaltering in its constancy as it has been criminal in its nature. For months he supported her at a private boarding-house, lavishing upon her every luxury that money could procure, and even presenting her with a diamond ring belonging to his wife, and which had been a gift to her from some relative, and was particularly valued on that account.

Leading the life of a perfect sybarite, his prodigacy, inattention to business and dissipation quickly involved him in financial embarrassments, and being compelled to give up his business here, he went to Cincinnati, but continued to support his mistress here, who changed her quarters and took rooms at one of the leading hotels, and boasted among her female friends of the influence she exercised over him. Not succeeding in business there, he returned to this city and obtained a salesman's situation in a wholesale house on Main street, through the influence of his wife, who bore all these trials with fortitude and gentleness, indulging in no violent outbreaks of temper or useless repining, but trusting to her love, endeavored to win him back to his loyalty, and hoped and waited for the triumph of virtue over vice.

His dissipated habits soon cost him his situation, and he went South, where, hearing no longer the song of the Siren, he became penitent and made the strongest vows of reformation. Returning to this city he joined the Good Templars, gave up drink, avoided the society of the temptress, and gave every evidence of reformation. Rejoicing in his reclamation, his wife and friends secured for him his old situation, and for a time everything went smoothly enough, but of late he has returned to his old associations, and his wife is almost crushed and heart-broken. She complains that he has grossly neglected his family, not even supplying them with the necessaries of life, while each month he overdraws his salary to support the demands of the guilty partner of his illicit love.

His friends having tried in vain every expedient known to them to release him from the monstrosity whose Briarian arms are crushing out not only his own life but that of his family, have applied to the police for advice.

We have suppressed the names of the parties, together with such minor particulars as might lead to their identification, and trust that this may be the means of bringing the misguided man to see himself as others see him, and of restoring him to a sore-hearted yet gentle and affectionate wife.

BASE BALL.

Red Stockings vs. Athletics.

In the match played at Philadelphia, Saturday, the Red Stockings won a splendid victory over the famous Athletics, by a score of 15 to 8. The game was the deciding one, the Reds having won the first at Philadelphia, by 27 to 25, and lost the second at Cincinnati, by 7 to 11. During the last game Allison had the first finger of his right hand badly broken, and George Wright was again badly hurt by a hard fall. Sensenderfer was also severely hurt by a heavy ball. The attendance was small in consequence of the price of tickets being placed at one dollar—the receipts being only $1,400. In the ninth inning the Reds were whitewashed, and two men of the Athletics were out without any being on bases, when the game was called on account of the darkness, and, of course, reverted to the eighth inning. The following is the full

SCORE:

CINCINNATIS.	O.	R.	ATHLETICS.	O.	R.
G. Wright, s s	1	4	Reach, 2d b	3	2
Gould, 1st b	4	1	McBride, p	2	2
Waterman, 3d b	0	3	Malone, c	4	0
Dean, r f	2	0	Fisler, 1st b	3	1
Allison, c	2	1	Sensenderfer, c f	2	2
H. Wright, c f	2	3	Berry, r f	4	0
Leonard, l f	3	2	Radcliff, s s	4	1
Brainard, p	3	0	Bechtel, l f	2	1
Sweasy, 2d b	5	0	Pratt, 3d b	1	1
McVey, r f	2	2			
Total	24	15	Total	24	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Cincinnatis	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	—15
Athletics	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	—8

Bases on Errors—Cincinnatis 4, Athletics 3.
Home Runs—H. Wright.
Base on Called Balls—Cincinnatis 1, Athletics 3.
Passed Balls—Allison 1, Malone 2.
Fly Catches Missed—Cincinnatis 2, Athletics 3.
Double Plays—Cincinnatis 1.
Umpire—Mr. D. S. Birdsall, of the Unions, of Morrisania.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

White Stockings vs. Rockfords.

The following is the score by innings of a fine game played at Chicago Saturday:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
White Stockings	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	—10
Forest Citys	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6

Umpire—James H. Haynie, of the Chicago Times.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

The week previous the Rockfords beat the Red Stockings by 12 to 5.

The Mutuals and Athletics play at Philadelphia to-day.

The White Stockings play the Empires and Unions at St. Louis to-day and to-morrow.

The home and home game between the Red Stockings and Atlantics takes place on the Athletic Grounds, Philadelphia, next Wednesday.

Some of the White Stocking boys telegraphed from Chicago to the Red Stockings at Philadelphia Saturday, to "go in and win and redeem yourselves."

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

To-night the Fox and Denier Pantomime Troupe open a week's engagement at the Opera House. The company is said to be the most complete in the country, and its new pantomime of the Three Blind Mice, the most entertaining of any of its kind on the American stage; this is brought on the boards to-night with all the new tricks and transformations peculiar to it, besides the novel feature of the automatic acrobats. Mr. A. S. Pennoyer, formerly the able business manager of Richings's English Opera Company, and now filling the same position with this troupe, has been in the city for several days making all the necessary preparations for a successful scenic and otherwise representation of the pantomime.

No Fit.

The police aired their new uniforms yesterday, and stood the admiring gaze which their appearance attracted with wonderful equanimity. An incident connected with the procuring of their uniforms is worth relating. A member of the force, who had employed a Jewish tailor to make up his uniform, called for it, and, after trying it on, became dissatisfied with the fit, and broke out with: "See here, old fellow, this coat don't fit at all, and I'm not going to take it. Why, it's the poorest excuse for a coat I ever saw. This pocket is as little as a bird's nest, and I'll have to get on a stump to get my hand into it." To this the Israelite replied: "Now you shoost hold on, my friend; shoost vait a leetle bit; de kote ish all right, and you are all wrong. Oef dis man was of better shape de kote wod fit better; but how can you expect to fit a vrog vat ish all pelly and no back?"

Serious Affray.

Yesterday afternoon, two negroes, Thomas Smith and Henry Scott, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a difficulty at a house a short distance beyond Taylor Barracks. From words they proceeded to blows, and finally Smith drew a knife and cut Scott several times, inflicting very dangerous wounds. The police started to the place to arrest Smith, but, while on the way, met him coming to town to give himself up. He was placed in First-street station, charged with cutting with intent to kill.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

New Suit Instituted.

Henry Smith vs. John Haley, &c.; a suit for judgment upon a promissory note and for foreclosure of vendor's lien, and for sale of property.

ORDERS.

Tierney vs. Tierney; peremptory attachment against defendant returnable the 29th inst.

Marshal vs. Marshal; order of submission of exceptions set aside. S. S. Bush filed additional exceptions and depositions. Cause submitted on exceptions to commissioner's report.

J. V. Escott & Sons et al. vs. steamboat Belle Lee; order confirming commissioner's report set aside, and time given until November 4 to file exceptions.

Dohn et al. vs. Grissman; order giving city leave to withdraw taxes set aside.

Morgan vs. Boothe; order granting rule in favor of Special Commissioner Hopkins modified. Rule to go in the name of the commissioner.

Hodenback vs Girber; on motion of defendant *subpena duces tecum* issued to J. M. Vaughan to bring with him certain records of the Common Council of the city of Louisville, returnable on the 17th inst., renewed returnable forthwith. Vaughan appeared, and was examined in open court for defendant.

Jefferson College vs. W. E. Tucker; H. Pope appointed *guardian ad litem* to defend for Ida and Sallie Tucker.

Annette Collins on petition; decree entered empowering petitioner to act as *feme sole*.

Ormsby's heirs vs. Ormsby's executors; commissioner's report of division confirmed, and deed ordered to be made.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted Saturday:

CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. Wm. Wynde, distilling without paying special tax; jury, and verdict not guilty.

U. S. vs. Josiah Johnson, same offense; jury, and verdict not guilty.

U. S. vs. Abner Pearl, same offense; jury, and verdict guilty; judgment suspended.

DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. Mitchell Kirkpatrick et al., assault and battery on Robert Monroe, negro; jury, and verdict of guilty; judgment of fines as follows: Kirkpatrick $100, Rhoda Herndon $50, Henry McIlvaine $25, Thomas Owens $5.

U. S. vs. Alex. Wesser, burglary; jury, and evidence heard in part and continued until Monday.

U. S. vs. Andrew Denolag, murder; jury disagreed and were discharged and the case continued until next term.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. D. HOKE, JUDGE.

The following orders were made in the County Court:

Emile Whistel vs. A. Prante; dismissed without prejudice.

M. Quilty vs. V. C. Kendall et al.; motion to set aside order affirming judgment of magistrate set for hearing on Saturday, the 29th inst.

J. G. Bosley vs. Thos. R. Walker; judgment by default for $75.

Henry Stopher vs. Overton Stopher; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $33 50; and by consent, amount of judgment, after paying costs, given to plaintiff's youngest sister.

Dan. Batman vs. Peter McKegney; jury trial; jury unable to agree, and discharged.

J. H. Kellar vs. Joseph Weltartz; non-suit.

R. D. Geoghegan vs. Paul Villier; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $15 54.

L. T. Sedgwick vs. Johnson & Ryan; judgment trial, and jury being unable to agree, were discharged.

G. A. Jones vs. J. H. Welsh; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $99 97.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Summons, sr., &c., vs. Summons, jr., Campbell; affirmed by an equal division of court.
Shirley vs. Shirley, Monroe, affirmed.
Veech vs. Somerville, &c., Daviess; reversed.
Brown vs. Kennett's adm'r, Marion; affirmed.
Guthrie, assignee, &c., vs. Pindell, assignee, Lou. Chancery; reversed.
Wandling, &c., vs. Kennedy, by, &c., Daviess; affirmed.
Biddle vs. Lane, Daviess; affirmed.
Riddle vs. Hale, Daviess; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Creel's adm'r vs. Hill & Ray, Marion; petition for rehearing filed;
Williams vs. Brownfield, Hardin; continued until next term;
Florence vs. Troutman's adm'r, &c., Hardin;
Hopkins vs. Jeffries' adm'r, Hardin;
Dorsey &c., vs. Kendall, &c., Hardin;
Rambold, &c., vs. Wilson, Hardin;
Anderson vs. Irwin, &c., Hardin;
Barbour, &c., vs. Gibson, &c., Hardin;
Huff vs. Boothe, &c., Hardin;
Cofer vs. Miller, &c., Hardin;
Bland vs. Marriott, &c., Hardin; submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, October 22, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Anderson vs. Irwin, &c., Hardin; reversed.
Binns vs. Commonwealth, Boone; reversed.
Miller, &c., vs. Henderson, Grayson; reversed.
Hopkins vs. Jeffries' adm'r, Hardin; affirmed.
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, &c., vs. Long, &c., Henry; reversed.
Griffith, &c., vs. Commonwealth and Mullican, Daviess; reversed.
Wright vs. Tripplett, Daviess; affirmed.
Bland vs. Mariot, &c., Hardin; affirmed.
Clay vs. Spratt & Co., Jefferson; affirmed.
Johnson vs. Nunn, Metcalfe, reversed.

ORDERS.

Bowman vs. Eggner, Marshall; opinion and mandate modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.
Duker vs. Frantz, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed.
Kendall, &c., vs. English, &c., Hardin;
Winterbower vs. Hays, Hardin; continued until next term.
Wemp vs. Payne, &c., Meade;
Wade vs. Kirley, Simpson;
Simpson County Court vs. Arnold, &c., submitted on briefs.
Wing vs. Allen's ex'r, &c., Daviess; by consent order submission set aside, cross appeal granted appellees, and argued by Hon. G. W. Craddock for appellees, and Hon. John E. Newman for appellant, and submitted.
Copeland vs. Copeland, &c., Simpson; argued by —— Bush, Esq., for appellees, and Hon. Isaac Caldwell for appellant, and submitted.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in Divorce Cases—Bond.

Mary Rhyms vs. James Rhyms. } From Hart.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appellant sued her husband for a divorce, on the ground of abandonment without cause for more than a year. The petition alleges all the facts necessary to entitle her to the relief, and the proof sustains the allegations. The husband, having left the State, is proceeded against as a non-resident by warning order and the appointment of an attorney. Yet the Circuit Court dismissed the petition on the ground, it seems, that it had no jurisdiction against the non-resident, or that no bond was executed.

Held—It would be a reproach to our legislation if a faithless husband in Kentucky could, by leaving the State, deprive his abandoned wife of the power of obtaining a divorce at home. She has her remedy in the Circuit Court of the county of her residence. The doubt intimated in a case in 3d Metcalfe is silenced by a subsequent enactment of 1864 (Myers' Suppt, 184), which constructively recognizes the jurisdiction. In such a case as this no bond is required.

The Street Railroad to the Fair Grounds and Gilman's Point.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Now that a general disposition to enterprise and improvement is manifesting itself throughout the community, upon the line of the Shelbyville pike, within the limits of the suburbs of the city, it is proper that a spirit of unity—as that of one mind—should direct the important movement. Every individual of the locality, it is believed, most heartily favors the building of the street railroad to the points heretofore indicated; first to the Fair Grounds, thence to Gilman's Point. Now it is requisite that the general feeling should go into the movement, directed and governed, as it were, with a single impulse to the achievement of the object in view—each individual should constitute himself an agent, personally interested, to further the conveniences and prosperity of the whole. Under an unexceptionable charter a mere casual solicitation has given us already half the amount of funds necessary to the completion of the enterprise, certainly sufficient to carry the road at once from the city to the Fair Grounds; and this, at least, will be done. But our neighbors and friends to and around Gilman's Point, most largely to be benefited, are earnestly solicited to yield a liberal aid in furthering the enterprise to their locality, and this, we are assured, they will willingly do at the moment the effort is properly made. The individual outlay would scarcely be worthy the appellation of an investment, and the interest accruing upon the same would be speedily returned through the profits of the road. As data for this calculation, the Fair Grounds alone, as one of the objective points upon the line, yields an amount to the Frankfort railroad so sufficiently remunerative as to induce her to become one of the largest stockholders in the Agricultural Association. This is a fact of figures; and now that association has resolved and appropriated for an attractive and costly decoration as a resort, independent of her simple annual exhibitions, the wants of the city, multitudes will demand a thoroughfare to the grounds regulated to accommodate the public at all hours and seasons, and at a rate of fare suitable to the masses. The Fair Grounds as a park, with her graceful drives and pleasurable promenades, overlooked and smiled upon by the reigning Flora, dispensing from her profuse lap the rose-tinted gifts of a bountiful realm, inviting, and at the same time remunerating, her thousands of votaries from the great city—thus improved this attractive resort alone would render this independent street road enterprise not only a self-sustaining institution, but a certain and profitable interest-paying investment, in addition to a great and sudden demand for the beautifully-embellished property that environs this rich and healthful locality. The road thence to the Point, already a densely populated terminous, would draw to that locality those of the neighboring Beargrass region, whose vehicles and horses would find shelter and care at half the rate of Louisville stabling, and at the same time a quick and pleasant conveyance for themselves, possibly at a simple toll-rate of fare, to the city. These are facts known, and sufficiently inducive, it is hoped, to interest and stir every property-holder upon the line of the road to unite with his neighbor in contributing to the success of an enterprise so immediately connected with his own as well as the general prosperity.

FOR THE ROAD.

Proceedings at Bardstown on the Death of Gen. Lee.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity, held in the court-house at Bardstown on Monday evening, the 17th of October, 1870, Col. J. C. Wickliffe was called to the chair and Ed. M. Haydon appointed Secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Judge F. G. Murphy, Hon. Wm. Johnson, W. N. Beckham, T. H. Ellis, J. D. Wickliffe and Ed. M. Haydon.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. V. Cosby, W. N. Beckham, Esq., and C. M. Smith.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Him who doeth all things well to take hence the great soldier, the blameless gentleman, the humble Christian, Gen. R. E. Lee; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore as a public loss, not to be repaired, the death of this man, who so conspicuously exemplified in his life all the virtues that dignify manhood and ennoble human nature; that we deeply grieve for one who perhaps possessed in more perfect combination than any other man our country has produced during the present century all of the qualities that constitute the highest types of personal greatness, brilliant genius, incorruptible virtue, splendid courage, Christian piety, masterly self-control; that we cannot contemplate his character without beholding in it a verification of the divine [illegible] "that man is indeed made a little lower than the angels."

Resolved, That the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the Richmond (Virginia) and Lexington (Virginia) papers be requested to copy, and that the secretary of the meeting be instructed to forward a copy to Washington College.

J. C. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
ED. M. HAYDON, Secretary.

CITY FEATURES.

Buyers of Real Estate,
remember the sale of 39½ acres of very rich garden land this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is located on the Shelbyville pike, adjoining Page's school property, and within a short distance of Gilman's Point. Omnibuses leave our office at 2 o'clock. "Seats free." Morris, Southwick & Co.

For a superior porcelain, Rembrandt, or other photographic picture, go to Stowe's, Fourth and Green streets.

About 40 Acres
of rich garden land, located on Shelbyville pike near Gilman's Point, will be sold at auction this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Testimony.
Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

Best and cheapest first-class gallery in the city is 144 Main, above Fifth. Elrod has the finest light in the world, makes babies' pictures good, quick, fine and cheap. Second gallery below Fourth, on Main.

The Wholesale Trade
will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

For Fine Ferreotypes and Photographs, go to Hall & Co., 58 Main, below Second street. Cheapest in the city.

Rubber Jewelry.
A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c. &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 24.

The police only made one arrest yesterday.

All of the newly elected County Commissioners will enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday in December.

Railroad Lodge I. O. G. T. meets to-night, but the quarterly election of officers will not be held until next Monday night. The Railroad Spy will make its appearance.

All the constables and magistrates elected or re-elected must be qualified by the County Clerk within ten days after the election. Only two have thus far complied with the law.

The Sunday afternoon temperance lectures opened in Homes & Thias' Hall yesterday under very favorable auspices. Justice Clement delivered a well-written and impressive address. He spoke with authority, as his position as a magistrate in Louisville for many years enabled him to do, and cited many facts which should induce the young to avoid, and the old to desist, from the use of alcoholic drinks. Next Sunday it is hoped Hon. J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T. of Kentucky, will be present; but, if not, another speaker is engaged for the occasion in case of an emergency.

To-morrow night is the appointed time for the grand Democratic jubilee, which has been so long deferred. Our citizens have had plenty of time for preparation and ample notice has been given. A good time is expected. There will be plenty of eminent and eloquent speakers present. The general rendezvous will be on the Public Square, at the corner of New Market and Spring streets. At that point the procession will form at seven o'clock p. m., and move south on Spring street to Maple; thence east on Maple to Walnut; thence south to Market street; thence west to Mulberry, thence north to Maple, and thence up Maple to Spring, filing south on Spring street, thence to the corner of Spring and Market sts., where the meeting will be held.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

An Illiterate Clown Transferred to Newport—Cramer for Copenhagen.

[From the New York Sun.]

One of the most striking instances of President Grant's devotion to his family is the appointment of B. L. Wyman as postmaster of Newport, Ky. Wyman is an illiterate clown, who had been working out as an agricultural laborer in that obscure county in Ohio which gave birth to Jesse R. Grant, the President's father. Wymans' wife enjoys the honor of being an own cousin to the President himself, and accordingly Wyman was taken from his days' works, transported to Newport, and made postmaster. In order to make room for this remarkable member of the Grant family, it was necessary to turn out the previous Postmaster, Major W. G. Terrell. This gentleman is a very competent and patriotic citizen of the place, and through his exertions and influence it had given at the Presidential election of 1868 a majority of nearly three hundred for Grant. This was the only city or town in the whole State of Kentucky that gave a Republican majority, and this result was due entirely to the energy and devotion of Terrell. But as it was necessary to make room for the husband of the President's cousin, Terrell was turned out, and Wymens, who, for aught we know, had voted the Democratic ticket, and who certainly had never been of the least influence or assistance in the election of Grant, was put into his place. Great is Grant, and Wymans' wife is his cousin!

[Leipsic Cor. of the New York Sun.]

Gen. Grant's nomination of the Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul here, as Minister to Denmark, creates much comment here. The reverend gentleman is a brother-in-law to Gen. Grant. He was sent here as Consul soon after Grant's inauguration. Last summer he left here to visit the United States, and he has not returned. Now we hear he has been appointed Minister to Denmark. From letters received here it is known that Cramer is now visiting Jesse R. Grant and his relatives in the vicinity of Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati.

Cramer didn't want to come back here. While he was Consul here he became involved in a personal difficulty with a young American student named Lake from Memphis, Tenn. The hot-blooded young Southerner slapped the President's brother-in-law in the face, and that, too, in his office, in the presence of a number of distinguished gentlemen, American and German. The brother-in-law being a man of peace, fell back on his dignity and the law. He had young Lake arrested, imprisoned and put upon trial, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months. The news of this, as might be supposed, made his friends furious; his brother in Memphis swore vengeance, and has sent a challenge to the ex-Consul. Young Lake is still in prison, although great efforts were made to obtain his release. In the meantime, Mr. Cramer consented to change the Consulate of Leipsic for the Ministry of Denmark, tendered by his loving and Presidential brother-in-law.

The ability sent to the Court of Copenhagen may be estimated by the fact that the new Minister is a very ordinary Methodist preacher, whose talents never raised him above an appointment to a village church, and whose modesty and address may be judged by the fact that since the elevation of his brother-in-law to the Presidency of the United States, he has upon all public occasions, when called upon to pray, or otherwise conduct the religious exercises of meetings or conventions, taken pains to have his name properly spelled by the newspaper reporters, coupled with the valuable information that he sustained the relation of brother-in-law to the President.

A WHITE-HOUSE EPISODE.

Pig-Iron Kelley and Old Sim Cameron Sitting Each Other Out.

[Herald Washington Special.]

I telegraphed you last night about the arrival of Cameron and his intended call on the President to-day. The veteran Senator carried out his programme, but he was not alone in making an onslaught on the Executive Mansion. Bright and early—sometime before old Cameron—the forestian Kelley, commonly known as the Judge, who represents a faction in Pennsylvania opposed to Cameronian ascendancy, called at the White House and was ushered into the Presidential presence. His object in thus stealing a march on old Simon is said to have been, first, to get in the first word, and second, to caution the President against throwing himself into the hands of the wily Cameron. He found the President affable and ready to listen to whatever might be communicated. Judge Kelley opened with the weather and the uprooted cobble-stones on Pennsylvania avenue, making some novel observations on the dust and the wind, explaining how it would have been nicer if there were less of the former and not quite so much of the latter, and treating the President to a very interesting insight into the views of people from the Keystone State on meteorological subjects generally. The President must have wondered what it all meant and waited for an explanation. Kelley, however, was slow in getting beyond the prelude, but finally commenced to talk about Cameron, and was on the point of unbosoming himself when the door of the President's office swung open and the usher announced "Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania!" and in stalked the tall, upright and vigorous son of Pennsylvania, Simon the bold, shrewd and adroit. It was a decided contretemps—an embarrassment to both Kelley and the President. Kelley and Cameron saluted each other coldly, and Cameron sat down. Then commenced the triangular conversation, the object of which seemed to be, on the part of the two Pennsylvanians, to sit each other out. Kelley thought he would tire Cameron, and chatted away splendidly; but Cameron was not to be caught by such chaff—he sat it out, and finally Kelley withdrew, resolving to return again and finish his story when Cameron would not be around. It is said, however, that while both were with the President the subject of a Cabinet position for Pennsylvania was discussed, and that the President said he had offered a position of the kind to four gentlemen from that State; three of them declined and one accepted—Mr. Borie—only for a brief period. He could now select a Pennsylvanian, but it would not be his own choice, and he did not propose to have any man in the Cabinet not of his own selection and in thorough harmony with his views. The choice of a successor was also spoken of for Delano, and it is said that the President stated that Douglass would not be the man, as he wanted some one there who would have a national reputation and be of that standard suitable for a Cabinet position. The man who is to be thus honored evidently has not yet been agreed upon.

LONDON.

Parks and Pavements—The "Home Government's" Cheap Telegrams—Luxuries of Railroad Travel—Partridges and Grouse—An English Gentleman's Gun.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF ENGLAND.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, October 1.

It may be a matter of interest to your city fathers to know how London is provided with public parks. When Louisville has three millions population it would be a terrible calamity not to have an equal quantity of open ground as a means of health as well as recreation for all classes. But the magnitude of the late ideas of parks—two of 800 acres each, besides several smaller ones—struck me as being rather inconsistent either with the finances, wants or population of Louisville. You ought to have parks without delay, but not in such gigantic proportions.

Besides the many open squares of ground, which are private property, and thrown into one lot for the common use of all, instead of each person having his own yard, as we do, the public parks of London are:

	Acres.
Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens about	700
Regent's Park and Primrose Hill about	500
Green Park, St. James Park and Palace Gardens about	150
Victoria Park about	300
Battersea Park about	250
Southwark Park about	60
Kennington Park about	20
	1,970

During the London season there are often 300,000 or 400,000 people in Hyde Park at once, without incommoding each other, or crowding the avenues. It is scarcely probable that any occasion in Louisville, for the next twenty years, would cause the assemblage of more than 50,000 people at one time in her park.

THE ASPHALTE PAVEMENT

gives great satisfaction in London. The Standard says: "The carriage ways of two of the most important thoroughfares in the city, namely, Cheapside and the Poultry, are now being paved with compressed asphalte, under the supervision and at the expense of the Commission of Sewers. The work is merely undertaken by way of an experiment, and the thoroughfares in question were selected by Mr. Haywood, the engineer of the corporation, as being the most suitable for the complete testing of the durability and other alleged qualities of the pavement. The asphalte is supplied by the Val de Travers Company, and it has previously been used in the paving of a small portion of Threadneedle street, where the carriage traffic is comparatively light. The pavement is formed in the following manner, according to the statement of the engineer: A foundation is first made of Portland cement concrete, eight inches thick, on the top of which a coating of mastic, about half an inch in thickness, is run, and worked to the proper slopes and curvatures. The asphalte is laid on this foundation. It is brought from Switzerland, and is entirely composed of the natural rock, ground to a powder and subjected, in that state, to great heat, in a revolving boiler on the spot. After this, it is taken out, laid over the surface, and while in its heated state compressed with burning irons into one homogeneous mass, without joints and impervious to moisture. The asphalte is about two inches thick, and when finished presents a wonderfully smooth and level surface.

"It is stated that at the end of eight or ten years the pavement will be in as good a condition as when first laid, and that the rapidity with which repairs can be effected will tend much to the public convenience. The principal advantage possessed by it over ordinary pavements are, that the traction of vehicles is much reduced, and, consequently, passengers in carriages are less jolted, and the fatigue of horses is diminished; that it is impervious to moisture and very noiseless, and that it can be easily and effectively cleansed. The commission has been induced to make the experiment partly in consideration of the successful application of the asphalte to the streets of Paris, and partly on the suggestion of a large number of firms in the city, and of the residents in the streets in question."

From my own experience I am able to say that

THE TELEGRAPH

under government control is a great convenience. There is no complaint now in regard to efficiency; and all dispatches seem to go forward promptly, and are delivered without the slightest delay. Where the person lives in the country several miles from a post-office, the dispatches are sent for twelve cents a mile from the nearest station. The letter carriers, who deliver the mails several times a day, carry the dispatches also. The principle upon which the government bases its charges is, that the work in sending a dispatch is exactly the same, whether the distance is five miles or 1,000 miles. And they ascertain the minimum at which they can afford to send messages of twenty words, and have fixed the rate at twenty-five cents. So I can send a message from the extreme southern point of England to the northern point of Scotland or Ireland for twenty-five cents. And in going to Ireland the message has to pass through a cable crossing the ocean a distance of nearly 100 miles. The companies in the United States work on a different theory, and charge more than double prices very often for less than double distances. I have sent a message for twenty-five cents of twenty words through the ocean cable, to a point in Ireland.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES.

The charge in the United States for same distance and same words would certainly not be less than $1 25. But there are other points at a distance of eight hundred miles for which the charge here is twenty-five cents. It is to be hoped that the American companies may soon be in a condition to adopt the same prices, and thus put the facilities of instantaneous communication in the hands of even the poorest citizen.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM

also can be vastly benefitted by an adoption of some of the improvements which England could lend us. Here the roads are built with the expectation of only paying three or four per cent. dividends, but they are made for one hundred years and not for ten or twelve, as with us. These substantial constructions cannot of course be expected in sparsely populated and new countries. But the method of traveling can be adjusted with equal facility upon permanent or temporary roads. In America everybody is hurried together into a common receptacle, in which the feted breath of fifty persons, together with the fumes of tobacco juice

FREELY SQUIRTED

in every direction, and the odors of whisky, etc. etc., make a nauseous atmosphere sufficient to stifle anybody with weak lungs. In one end of this long carriage you can be roasted by the heat of the stove and your head split open with the headache from its dry air, whilst in the other portions you can freeze with cold during the winter. To those who like the hot, dry air, it would be a great grievance for any other suffering passenger to open a window for a breath of fresh air, and a volley of growls and imprecations would salute the offender. In England and on the Continent everywhere carriages are now built with compartments of four, six, eight, and sometimes more seats. They are commodious in first-class carriages, with elegantly arranged seats and backs cushioned with the best hair and springs. There is ample room for the largest-sized person, and no cramped position; for the legs can be stretched out without coming in contact with a hard wood frame, as is invariably the case in our railway carriages. I have slept as comfortably in one of these compartments as if I had been in a luxurious bed. Something similar has been adopted on the road from Boston to New York, and it is time that our Southern railway officials should

WAKE UP AND DO SOMETHING

for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. The United States is a republic, but that does not necessitate the pitching in of everybody together the same as if they were pigs in a pen. A party of friends can insure not only comfort, but privacy, everywhere, and can so travel together as if in their own carriage. Trains are here made up of three classes: first, second and third. The speed is the same, but the accommodations are different. The first-class, so immeasurably superior to anything we have (palace cars, etc., included), costs about 4½ cents per mile—third-class just half the amount. Compare it with our prices and accommodations. With us one is never secure from having a drunken man on the same seat, or

A TOBACCO SQUIRTER

flooding the floor beneath one's feet with his spittle, or something else disagreeable. There is no more objection to a man choosing his traveling society and paying higher for comforts than there is in securing any other privilege that money commands. It would, therefore, be eminently appropriate for some of the railroads centering in Louisville to inaugurate a system similar to the one in vogue here. There should also be parties at every station to show passengers a seat, and not leave them to grope around hunting up one for themselves. No person is ever allowed to enter a train here when it is in motion; and in cases where injuries have ensued from violations of this rule, not only is there a lack of sympathy, but the offenders are prosecuted and fined $10. It would amply repay our railway officials to send some one to examine these points and put them in force in America.

THE THAMES

has been walled with handsome white stone in the last four years, and a beautiful street 100 feet wide has been constructed for miles upon its side, reclaimed from the mud and slime which used to make it an object of horror. I have been out

SHOOTING PARTRIDGES

with some English friends. There are myriads of them this year, and in the market they have been sold as low as 19 cts. each, because of the abundance. They are three times as large as our quails, and fly with great rapidity, generally rising 30 to 35 yards from the shooter and requiring quick shooting to bring them down. This year the drouth has made the cover very scant, and as the grain fields are cut so that the stubble is only two inches high, in default of the fall grasses, there has been no cover except the thickets, hedges and turnip fields. The use of dogs has long been discarded,

EXCEPT FOR GROUSE

upon the moors, and now the shooters go *en battue*. Three or four shooters enter a turnip field abreast and walk across the rows, keeping in line, about forty yards apart, as if they were skirmishers in the front of an army. The partridges, of course, fly to the hedges and the thickets. Then the party, after exhausting a field, waits until the servants on horseback ride around the surrounding country, and by the use of dogs, frighten the birds up again, which fly for shelter to the turnip leaves. On one day when we found the birds exceedingly wild an expedient for timing them was shown to me, which I had never seen before. A large kite, made with a head and eyes to represent a bird and with wings, was hoisted over the field.

IT DARTED ABOUT

with the caprices of the wind, and its evolutions resembled greatly those of a hawk, soaring around and looking for prey. The game-keeper walked ahead of the party and along the hedge, letting out line, so that the kite should pass over the center of the field and be seen from every direction. It was an unqualified success, and the poor birds, terrified at the sight of such a monster, squatted under the turnips, and we had literally to kick up the birds, which fifteen minutes before were rising fifty or sixty yards from us. But this experiment can only be used occasionally; for, if repeated often, the birds will leave the ground entirely, and refuse to visit a spot haunted by such a monster.

THE PRICES PAID FOR GUNS

in England are fabulous. The gentry all look forward to the shooting season as the acme of the year's pleasures, and the gunsmiths do a thriving business from the vast number of orders. I know one gentleman who owns thirty-eight guns, for some of which he paid $350 in gold. Purdy seems to rank higher as a maker than anybody else at present. The price of his guns is $315 in gold. When to that is added $100 duty, $20 for freight, and the importer's profit, it places it out of the power of any but rich Americans to use his make. There are many other makers who stand well whose prices range from the high figures down to $200. Holland, for instance, makes a very fine gun at $242, say $200 in gold, and it shoots almost as well as Purdy's. The $100 difference is in the higher reputation of the maker. In England fashion is a great thing; but, as we go only for results, it scarcely seems necessary for an American to pay fifty per cent. more for an article which certainly cannot be ten per cent. better, except in the name. That Purdy does make the finest work and the best gun, I think is incontestable.

GENERAL LEE.

Differences as to His Name and Birth—Some Bad Feeling in Regard to the Disposition of His Remains.

[Herald Richmond Cor., 18th.]

As already stated in the Herald telegraphic report of General Lee's obsequies from Lexington, there seems to be a grave error as to the date of the birth of the Southern chieftain. According to the genealogical records of the family, published by Richardson & Co., of New York, and edited by Edward Meade, of Albemarle, county, Virginia, it appears that he was born January 19, 1807, for which Charles Carter Lee, eldest brother of the General, is the authority, and this date is now inscribed on his tombstone at Lexington. In contradiction of this, however, Sidney Smith Lee, another brother, insists that Robert E. Lee was born Jan. 2, 1806, and this is further corroborated by an entry of this date, of Robert C. Lee, nephew of the General, by his godmother. Mrs. Lee still further supports the latter date as the true one. She says that Gen. Lee was nearly two years her senior, and she was born in October, 1808. The question is yet undecided, but it is generally believed the 2d of January, 1806, was the actual day of Lee's birth and will probably be inscribed on the monument proposed to be erected to his memory at Holywood cemetery, near this city, when the body is ultimately removed here. In this connection the following report was to-day submitted to the Legislature:

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

The joint committee, appointed under resolution of the General Assembly to represent the Commonwealth in the funeral services of General Robert E. Lee, respectfully report that, pursuant to instructions of the Legislature, they proceeded on Friday, October 14, to Lexington, which they reached the subsequent morning; and there, in common with the entire population of the town, and many strangers, participated in the obsequies which then took place.

In accordance with the further order of the Assembly they presented in person—having already communicated the same by telegraph—the expression of the unanimous desire of the Legislature that to Virginia should be committed the custody of the remains of the illustrious dead; and while the committee are unable to report an affirmative response at this time, they feel authorized to anticipate with confidence the ultimate and probably early accession of the family to their request.

The representatives of General Lee's family with whom the committee conferred desired us to express to the Legislature the profound appreciation in which they held both the sympathy expressed by the Assembly and the honor they were pleased to extend in the offer of the State; but begged that a definite answer might not at once be exacted as a more formal consideration of the proposal by the various members of General Lee's family—some of whom were unavoidably absent—might be desirable, while the freshness of the wound under which they were bowed in sorrow made it difficult to approach the subject with the calmness demanded by its gravity.

The committee repeat, however, their settled conviction that no private considerations, and still less the claims, however great, of any institution, will be permitted to thwart the universal desire of the people, and the many and manifest reasons which make it appropriate that the remains of the great Confederate hero should rest finally and forever in the capital of his beloved State, and in the midst of the gallant soldiers whom he led so long and by whom he was loved so well. Respectfully submitted,

W. H. TAYLOR, Ch'n of Com. on the part of the Senate.
A. M. KEILEY, Ch'n of Com. on the part of the House.

The report was ordered to be printed. There is a good deal of feeling manifested here and in other portions of the State at the obstinacy with which the people of Lexington insist that the remains of the hero should be left there. It is currently remarked that, "having traded in him while living, the Lexingtonians now wish to trade in his ashes," and it is considered remarkable impudence on the part of the people of Lexington to endeavor to thwart the will of the entire State, as expressed by the Governor and their representatives in the Legislature.

Other corrections, besides, that Lee's middle name was Edward are: That he graduated first in his class at West Point; that he never went to Europe, and that it was the engineers he entered and not the topographical engineers, all of which misstatements appear in the numerous obituaries of the distinguished soldier.

General Lee's Desire for a True History of the War—What he Thought of Mr. Davis.

[From the New York World.]

Resolute to abstain in these illustrations from any reference to the living, some that are very precious have been laid aside with the chance that he who pens these notes may be among the departed before the writers whose words he cherishes should be called away. But as this little essay has been in progress, a knell from a distance tells me that in one case the reason for reserve has ceased. The great soldier of America—for such history, when our miserable bickerings are forgotten, will pronounce him; the Christian gentleman; the knightly leader of chivalry not less glorious because unfortunate; the man whom in his grave all mourn and honor except custom-house officials and treasury lackeys and their master—Robert E. Lee of Virginia is dead, and, as these lines are written, is going to his grave by the side of Jackson at Lexington. His autographs lie before me—their penmanship graceful and delicate, almost like a woman's, and his words those of modesty and simple truth.

As early as the 10th of November, 1865, he writes to a friend:

I concur with you entirely as to the importance of a true history of the war; and it is my purpose, unless prevented, to write that of the campaigns in Virginia. With this view I have been engaged since the cessation of hostilities in endeavoring to procure the necessary official information. All my records, reports, returns, etc., with the headquarters of the army, were needlessly destroyed by clerks having them in charge on the retreat from Petersburg, and such as had been forwarded to the War Department in Richmond were either destroyed in its conflagration or captured at the South in the attempt to save them. I desire to obtain some vouchers in support of my recollection, or I should have made some progress in the narrative. I have not even my letter or order-books to which to refer. I have thought it possible that some of my official correspondence, which would be of value to me, might be found among the captured records in Washington, and that General Grant, who possesses magnanimity as well as ability, might cause me to be furnished with copies. I have, however, hesitated to approach him on the subject, as it is one in which he would naturally feel no interest.

On the 28th December, 1866, he writes—and this is given in justice to the living:

If you see Mr. Davis, I beg that you will present to him my warmest regards; and, if you can find fit words to express it, my deep interest in his welfare. You say rightly that nothing can be done by his friends for his relief, and that this adds to the bitterness of my distress; for I feel that any attempt only serves to arouse afresh the slumbering ire of his opponents. We must, therefore, be hopeful, but patient.

As late as the 11th of June, 1869, he says:

I feel more strongly than I can describe the importance of a true history of the events of the war between the Northern and Southern States, and have resolved to prepare a narrative of the military occurrences in Virginia. I have not changed my purpose, but at first thought the time was unpropitious. The passions of neither sections had sufficiently cooled to bear the truth, the only thing I cared to relate. I do not think that time has arrived yet, but it is approaching. I have been collecting facts, but am at a loss in consequence of my records, papers, &c., having been destroyed, and have been so situated as to be incapable of supplying them. Still I am doing something, and hope to succeed.

These were almost his last words; and they speak as a legacy to the South to complete an unfulfilled duty, which a reconciled people will have a right to demand. As for him, though it may be that

"His triumphs will be sung
By some unmoulded tongue,
Far on in summers that we shall not see,"

the duty of surviving cotemporaries is to prepare the record for the future. And who can better do this work, illuminate this holy scroll, than the accomplished scholar and brave soldier who, I see, helped to bear the pall of Lee, and in whose veins flows the blood of the great General who fell at Shiloh?

A distinguished surgeon, surrounded by many lookers-on, was amputating a limb, and needing for this purpose a cord, remarked to a boy standing near, "Give me that string in your pocket," and the desired article was immediately brought from the varied assortment of buttons, broken pencils and other articles of value gathered by the youthful connoisseur. After the completion of the operation a medical man who was assisting the operator inquired of the latter, "How did you know that the boy had what you asked for when you called for a cord?" He replied, "Did you ever know a boy that had not a string in his pocket among his collection of 'valuables?'"

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P.M.
7:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
2:45 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:05 A.M.	No. 33 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 16, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 4, Express. (Daily.)	12:20 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:15 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:30 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Sunday		[illegible]

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

It is authoritatively stated that the freight business on the Georgia railroad is now averaging about $5,000 per day, and the passenger business about $1,000.

Col. W. Minor Roberts, Associate Chief Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, and will enter upon his duties on the 1st proximo.

At some length, the Railway Review enlarges upon what it terms "railway scalping." By this process of scalping, an individual who leads a traveler up to a ticket-office gets a commission on the ticket purchased by the latter. Thus, a man may be ten feet from the ticket-office in a depot; but if the scalper shows him up to the office, he is entitled to, say, three dollars on a through ticket to New York. "It," says the Review, "credibly stated that there are hangers-on of this class about one depot, whose income exceeds that of the superintendents of the roads which they fleece." As this commission "comes out of" the public in some form or another, precisely as do tariff duties, the thing is a swindle on the public, and should be abolished.

Owing to the difficulty of negotiating Alabama bonds without sacrifice the South and North Railroad Company have determined to decrease their forces on the northern division, and concentrated all their means and energies to complete the road from Montgomery to Elyton, passing through the rich iron and coal fields. The road will be complete from Montgomery to Line station, sixty-three miles, in fifteen days, and to Cahawba coal fields, eighteen miles further, in forty-five days, and to Elyton in four months, beyond any reasonable doubt. The heavy work under Saulpan & Co., south of Decatur, that requires time for its excavation, will also be pressed forward rapidly. The distance from Montgomery to Elyton is ninety-six miles, with twenty miles from Decatur completed south, leaving only sixty-seven miles of this great central Alabama road to complete to develop the richest fields of coal and iron in the known world.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	POTOMAC	5 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Troy	SANDY	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 23.

Juniata, Cin.; Ben Franklin, Cin.; Palestine, Henderson.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 23.

Ben Franklin, Cin.

YESTERDAY was a beautiful, clear, spring-like day. The river is slowly receeding, with 17 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4 feet on Portland bar. As is usually the case on Sunday, and especially during low water season, but little business is done. There is comparatively nothing to report this morning of a local nature.

The Belle Lee will not go above Memphis on her next trip.

It is said that Capt. Nat. Williams will name his new boat Julia Tuttle.

The Nat. Williams is at the city wharf and will back out for Madison at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Kate Robinson is loading to-day for St. Louis, and will leave on Wednesday.

Capt. Lew Kates has gone to St. Louis to look after the interests of the Nick Longworth.

The Palestine is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

The Emma Floyd is receiving to-day for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and is advertised to leave to-morrow morning.

The new steamers, Lessie Taylor and Lucy Aiern, passed Cairo Saturday morning, en route for New Orleans, well laden.

The Juniata is the morning and the Potomac the evening boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at the advertised time.

Mr. Stevenson, the able river editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, says he has been tendered a similar position on the St. Louis Republican.

The Leslie Combs arrived yesterday from Hanging Rock with four barges of pig iron consigned to Patterson & Biggs, of this city. She will return to-day with a tow of empty barges.

Capt. H. A. Jones' new large and elegant side-wheel steamer was launched from Hamilton's ship yard, at Cincinnati, Saturday. Capt. Jones has named her Robert Mitchell. She will be commanded by Capt. Richard M. Wade, who owns an interest in the boat.

The old iron-clad Tuscumbia, which had been stripped of her coat of mail and machinery several years ago, and which has been lying on top of the river bank, near the mouth of Cache river, below Mound City, was burned during Thursday night, to get her out of the way.

Over the Illinois, at Grand Pass, is to be erected a Post patent diagonal truss iron bridge, the superstructure to consist of six spans of 120 feet each, one span of 130 feet, one draw with an iron turn-table 20 feet; this at length to be 1,170 feet. The cost of the bridge will be about $100,000.

The work of reconstructing the city wharf boat at Cairo has been nearly completed. It is now two stories in hight, all the way through, and the cargo box has been widened. This gives it more than double its former capacity, and especially fits it for the receipt and forwarding of furniture and light freights.

Captain John W. Blanks' new packet, Ouachita Belle, is rapidly approaching completion. Her machinery is all in position; cabin about completed, and the painting well under way. She will be fully completed and ready to leave by the 10th day of November. If there is sufficient water for her to go out she will take her departure about that time.

The new and elegant steamer, City of Chester, built at this port by James Howard & Co., arrived at Memphis Saturday. The Memphis papers say that she was the center of attraction all day, and to say that she comes fully up to the expectations of her friends would be hardly strong enough. Many eulogisms were delivered on her style, finish, beauty and completeness in every essential. Pretty much all boats built at this port have the same eulogisms passed upon them.

E. Harroun & Co., of New York, have been awarded a contract for the improvement of the rapids between Davenport and LeClaire. There were five other bids for doing the work. This contract will complete the improvements of the Upper Mississippi rapids under charge of Major General J. H. Wilson, and includes the following excavations: At Smith's Chain 7,658 cubic yards; Crab Island 1,785 cubic yards; St. Louis Chain 900 cubic yards; from Campbell's Chain to Duck Creek Chain 471 cubic yards; Moline Chain 1,000 cubic yards; Lower Chain 2,694 cubic yards; making a total of 14,508 cubic yards, to be completed by June 30, 1871.

A private letter, dated Key West, October 11th, says of a late hurricane in the Gulf: "Since Friday, the 17th inst., the wind has been blowing a hurricane. Not much damage has been done as yet. If the wind does not change shortly great damage is to be apprehended from the rising of the tide, which has already been so high in the lower part of the town that persons had to get around in boats. The harbor is full of vessels lying at anchor awaiting the breaking up of the gale. There are six ironclads, two frigates (the Congress and Tuscarora) and the ship Cuba, from Baltimore, at anchor in the harbor. The Gulf steamers from New York came in on Friday, and have not been able to get into the docks, so they have been lying off in the stream with their cargoes and passengers aboard for the last four days. A fearful sea is running all the time, so rough that no boats can go to or from the vessels. One of the New Orleans steamers has been due here for some days. If she has been out in the heavy weather she has in all probability gone down, as she could not have lived out such a storm. We have, up to this time, been entirely free from yellow fever."

Concerning the removal of Commodore Wm. F. Davidson, President of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, together with the officers of that corporation to St. Louis, the St. Paul Press says: "The numerous friends of Commodore Davidson and family, and also the citizens of the city and State in general, will regret to hear of the departure of one whose energy and business tact have done so much for their growth and development. It is unnecessary to speak in detail of what that energy and industry have done. They are identified with the history of this city and almost as well known here. Commencing but a little over a dozen years ago with a small boat on the Minnesota river, he is now chief and principal owner of one of the largest and most important and best managed line of steamers in the world. It is the importance of being at St. Louis, a central point on the Mississippi river, in order to oversee his extensive interests on this great artery of the continent and its tributaries, that leads him to leave St. Paul. His many friends, while rejoicing at his prosperity, still regret the loss of so prominent and public-spirited a citizen, who has aided so much in the growth of our city. We understand that the principal officers of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, now located here, will remain here just at present, but will be removed to St. Louis before the close of navigation this fall—probably in the latter part of November. Captain William Rhodes, who, as secretary and treasurer of the company, and having charge to a great extent of its business here, has aided in no small degree in promoting its success, will, it is rumored, then remove to St. Louis to occupy the same important position there. But, as these and the future plans of the company are matters still to come, we leave further particulars until that time."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—River six feet 2 and fallen 3 inches in the last 24 hours.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 23.—Weather clear and warm as midsummer. Mercury 74 to 80. River stationary. Rose Hite arrived at 11 last night and returned from here soon after midnight. No arrivals or departures since. The Norman, from Memphis, and Quickstep, from Cairo, are due.

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 a. m.; Mollie Gratz, Louisville and return, at 2; Mollie Hagan, Evansville packet, Burksville, Nashville packet, at 6; Arkansas, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 8; M. J. Wicks, New Orleans to St. Louis, at noon; City of Vicksburg from Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 1 p. m.; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, at 2; Columbus, St. Louis, 3; Collier, St. Louis to Louisville, 5; Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, at 5; Rubicon, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 6; Tom Reese, Cairo to New Orleans, at 8. River fell 3 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 68.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that a homœopathic physician is not a quack; and that any one calling him so is answerable for libel. The decision grew out of a libel suit brought by a homœopathic physician against another, who, in giving legal testimony, called the homœopathic doctor a quack. Another point of interest is the recognition by the court of an allopathic as distinguished from a homœopathic school. This is significant because the physicians to whom the word allopathic is generally applied always repudiate the term, and call themselves regular physicians.—[Detroit Post.

A Prussian hussar, getting his horse shod in a French smithy, was killed by a blow of the blacksmith's hammer. His comrades attacked the smith, who was shielded by the villagers. A severe fight and the burning of the village resulted.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA-HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1870,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe

IN their own new and original magical sensational burlesque pantomime, the THREE BLIND MICE, in which 30 well-selected artists, in conjunction with the world-renowned Wooden-headed Acrobats, will appear.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Wednesday Evening, October 26,
EPISCOPAL
ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CONCERT
Under the Direction of Mr. Oscar B. Kerlin.
Tickets, - - - 50 Cents.
oc20 dtd

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.
Closing-Out Sale
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ p. m., we will continue the sale of Silver-plated Ware, consisting of castors, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cake baskets, trays, table and pocket cutlery, shells, &c. oc23

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Valuable Suburban Acre Property on the Shelbyville Pike
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, 39½ acres of level, rich garden land, all fenced, fronting immediately on the Shelbyville pike, within a short distance of Gilman's Point, and adjoining Page's School property, will be sold subdivided in two tracts of 19¾ acres each. Frame house, stable, young orchard, and spring on the land. This is fine property for a suburban residence or speculation. Omnibuses will leave our office at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

oc18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Corn Mill at Auction.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1870, at 3 o'clk, will sell, on the premises in Butchertown, on Buchanan, between Main and Washington streets, a Corn Mill with all necessary fixtures. The building is two stories high, of frame, is 16 feet, and stands on leased ground. Lease has 8 years yet to run. Will sell the Mill fixtures in whole or separate. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.

oc22 d3* ANTON KUTZLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 500 Cases Boots and Shoes, one of the most desirable stocks offered this season.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, a large and varied stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., including invoices of extra quality black and colored alpacas, all wool flannels, white and colored blankets, cloths, cassimeres, jeans, &c.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 9½ o'clock. $20,000 Worth of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention of Clothiers is invited to the large invoice of first-class goods which will be offered at this sale, embracing the finest quality of cloth and cassimere coats, pants, and vests, for men and boys, in plain and fancy colors; also high grade light overcoats and heavy doe; also a handsome line of piece goods in super cassimere, beaver cloths, chinchillas, &c., from the stock of a fashionable Eastern clothier; also invoices of medium and common grades of clothing.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28, 500 Cases Boots and Shoes, including several invoices of fine goods to arrive. Terms cash.

oc23 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.
Groceries, Stone China, Glassware, and Furniture
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell a desirable lot of groceries, consisting of sugars, molasses, soaps, bluing, tobacco, cigars, brooms, wooden ware, &c. After which we will offer a large lot of stone china and glassware, furniture, rugs, carpets, comforters, &c. Also (to arrive) a large lot of souave bedsteads, lounges, cribs, &c.

Buyers will bear this in mind, as our orders are to SELL.

oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Large and Special Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing and Traveling Bags,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, large lines of fresh goods.

oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
800 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel.

oc23 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Beautiful West Jefferson-st. Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clk, we will sell three splendid lots on south side of Jefferson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts., of 25 feet each front by 210 deep, also a handsome lot on Eighteenth, between Madison and Chestnut. These are very desirable lots. Terms at sale.

oc22 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.

For New Orleans from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.
THE MAMMOTH FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,
JAS. H. PEPPER, Master, N. D. FOWLER, Clerk,
LEAVES ST. LOUIS FOR NEW ORLEANS THURSDAY, the 27th, at 5 p. m.
LEAVES CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY MORNING, the 30th.
LEAVES MEMPHIS FOR NEW ORLEANS ON MONDAY, the 31st, at 5 p. m.
On arrival of the previous day's railroad trains from Louisville and Cincinnati.
State-rooms may be secured by letter or telegram to the Captain on board.
For freight or passage apply on board. oc24 d7

For New Orleans.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET STEAMER
BELLE LEE
J. F. HICKS, Master,
Will leave Memphis on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 5 P. M. State rooms can be secured by applying to RICH. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, 296 Front street, Memphis.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, E. M. GARRETT, Master, W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. MARYMAN & CO., Agents, No. 67 Fourth street, between Main and river. apr29 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. EMMA FLOYD, J. M. CHENOWETH, Master, Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th, at 5 P. M. positively. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, EMMA FLOYD, J. M. CHENOWETH, Master, Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MONTCALM & CO., B. C. LEVI, Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. PALESTINE ... HOLLCROFT, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master, Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet, For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis. KATE ROBINSON ... JAS. KENNISON, Master. Will leave for the above points on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. positively. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet. The fine steamer NAT. WILLIAMS ... NOAH NEAL, Captain, D. H. Chacon, Clerk. Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to THOS. SMALL, Agent. sept15 dtf

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—[illegible] CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES. Monday is a good day to find good help, convenient help, especially those who can work. If you wish to find help, or get a situation, come to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A pianist desires board with a private family where he can have the use of a piano one hour daily. Will give lessons in [illegible] desired. References given. Address "Pianist," this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young [illegible] as seamstress in a private family. Reference given. Address D., Courier-Journal. oc23 d3*

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN—To occupy [illegible] front room, with board. Bath-room [illegible] hot and cold water and shower. Apply at this [illegible]. oc23 d2*

WANTED—COOPERS—3 No. 1 coopers. [illegible] to W. B. SAMUELS, at Samuels' Depot, [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—As instructor, educator, here or South, by a German professor, who is well versed in sciences and languages, and acquainted with American education by 8 years' practice. Address W. C. G., Teacher, 230 Market st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A neat frame cottage of three rooms and kitchen, on ground having 11 years to run, for a vacant lot. Address JAMES THOMAS, this office.

WANTED—DRUG STORE—In a growing country town, where a profitable business can be done. Address A. D. YOUNG care Boone & [illegible], Louisville.

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you want a place? Girls, do you want a place? Go to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c., find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. se16 dtf

WANTED—5,000 BBLS. APPLES—For distilling purposes. The highest price will be paid. Apply at JOSEPH STEIN'S, Preston-street road.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago.

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres ornamented with American trees, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 4 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc1 dim*

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MARCH & CO., 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing good and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Of 8 rooms, on Twelfth st., bet. Magazine and Broadway, No. 237. Lot 25x130 to an alley. I will take a small house or lot for the back payments. Terms one-half cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. Inquire of P. COOPER, corner of Eleventh and Broadway.

FOR SALE—On Monday, Oct. 24, immediately after Chancery Court sale, 36 feet of ground on north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, adjoining engine-house, running through to Congress street, with a small house on Congress street. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave the city. Will sell at private sale before day of sale. RICHARD ISAACS, Agent, 116 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant land or lots taken in part payment. For further information and terms apply at L. E. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 273, between Shelby and Campbell sts.

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 180 Jackson st., bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—26⅔ by 200 ft. south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. oc11 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au8 dtf

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on s. e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 60x200 feet on east side First at St. Catharine and St. Joseph; 45x200 feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st. au12 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—HOUSE—Corner of Jefferson and Preston streets, formerly occupied as a drug store. Good stand for grocery or clothing store. Apply to W. C. HITE.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The front office, on second floor, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, recently vacated by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also a desirable office on third floor in same building.

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM AND ROOMS—Back, On Second street, opposite the Chestnut Market. Apply to Dr. YATES, No. 66 Fourth st., near Main.

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 139. For particulars apply to M. R. SCULLY, No. 149 Market st.

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms, on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on the third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—10 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth st.

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Mr. Bedford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES BROWN, Agent, 104 Jefferson, near Fifth.

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A desirable Store-house on west side First street, nearly opposite the Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—These two desirable business houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East Market street, between First and Brook. There is a dwelling room over each one. Apply at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 64 West Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st.

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULTS—In Johnson's new-front building, No. 156 south side Main, just above Fourth street, also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, gas, &c., all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main street.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. [illegible], from Simpsonville, Ky., a dark brown mare mule, about 15 hands high, in good order; has a wart under her left eye; walks a little lame in left fore foot; shod all round. A reward of $50 will be paid for her recovery, or $100 for the mare and conviction of the thief. Address or call on T. G. STARR, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc19 dlt*

LOST.

LOST—DOG—Setter, light-liver and white-lemon over the eyes. Answers to the name of Kate. A reward will be paid for her delivery at Walker's Exchange, Third st. oc23 d3

LOST—CUFF-BUTTON—On Friday morning, Oct. 21, somewhere on Fourth street, a jet and pearl cuff-button. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. oc23 d3*

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS

Sewer and Drain Pipe

PERSONS wanting sewer and drain pipe connections made can save money by calling on ROBERT BIGGS, 76 West Green street. oc15 dlm-4thp

Eight Per Cent. Bonds of Carroll County, Ky.

BY authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, the county of Carroll has issued a limited amount of Eight per cent. bonds, which I am authorized to sell at ninety and accrued interest.

The bonds have eight years to run, with the privilege of redemption after four years.

The entire debt of the county, including this issue, is only thirty-two thousand dollars, and ample provision has been made for the prompt payment of interest and principal.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

E. S. CRAIG, Attorney at Law. No. 7 Court Place. Office with Field & Twyman, LOUISVILLE, KY. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Mouldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited. [illegible] R. BENNETT & CO.

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor, No. 65 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts., IS receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS. Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

BRIDGE MEN.

GOOD workmen and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work, at St. Charles bridge, St. Charles, Mo.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail. JOHN OTTO MUNCH.